

FBIS

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WU XUEQIAN CONTINUES DIPLOMATIC DUTIES AT UN

OW230812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met separately in New York today foreign ministers of Canada, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Mongolia and Algeria and was the guest of honor at a breakfast given by the foreign minister of Federal Germany.

Wu exchanged views in a friendly atmosphere with the seven foreign ministers on ways of further developing bilateral relations and on international issues of common concern. The foreign ministers are here to attend the 41st Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Talks With Kuranari

OW230914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari stressed that Japan and China are close neighbours and that Japan values its relations with China while meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian this afternoon. Kuranari said it is the common aspirations of the "most of the Japanese people to maintain and develop friendly relations with China".

Japan's new foreign minister said he is willing to spare no efforts to develop friendly ties between Japan and China.

Kuranari told Wu he deeply regrets the speech made by Japan's former education minister. He lauded Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's action in dismissing the minister.

Wu agreed with Kuranari's assessment of the development of the friendly relations between the two countries in recent years. "We were very indignant when we learned the speech made by former Japanese Education Minister Fujio whose words have deeply hurt the feelings of the Chinese people," Wu said. "It was only because Prime Minister Nakasone removed Fujio from his post in time that we exercised restraint," Wu added.

Wu also stressed that "friendship between China and Japan is not only in the interest of the peoples of the two countries but also in the interest of maintaining peace in Asia". It is China's consistent policy, the Chinese foreign minister pointed out, that bilateral relations should progress on the basis of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

The ministers talked during a 30-minute meeting on the United Nation's financial crisis and the structural reform of U.N. agencies.

They agreed that while the U.N. plays an important role in maintaining world peace and in advancing the causes of the Third World, reforms are needed to improve its efficiency.

GATT MINISTERS MEET IN URUGUAY, FACE PROBLEMS

LIAOWANG Views Goals

HK210219 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 37, 15 Sep 86, pp 30-32

[Article by Li Changjiu: "Difficulties Confronting GATT Ministerial Conference"]

[Excerpts] On 15 September, a ministerial conference will be held in Uruguay's Punta del Este between contracting parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This conference, which will last a week, will discuss and approve a declaration and finalize the goals of the next round of multilateral trade negotiations, their underlying principles, topics to be discussed, the way the negotiations are to be organized, and the list of countries to be invited.

China has been officially invited to attend this conference as a non-voting participant. Actually, China is one of the founding members of this organization. In 1948, the Chinese Government signed a "Provisionally Applicable Protocol for GATT." China became a contracting party of GATT on 21 May the same year. However, because of certain historical circumstances, Chinese participation in GATT has been suspended for more than 30 years since the founding of New China in 1949. In 1984, China became an official observer of GATT and an official member of its Multifiber Agreement [MFA]. In July this year, Qian Jiadong, China's permanent representative to the United Nations in Geneva, presented to Arthur Dunkel, GATT director general, a note by the Chinese Government on restoring China's status as a GATT contracting party.

The main purpose of GATT is to establish the legal criteria for international trade, to organize multilateral trade negotiations, and to settle trade disputes. Since the signing of GATT in 1947, the organization has conducted seven rounds of multilateral trade negotiations. Since the trade between its more than 90 members accounts for over 85 percent of the total volume of world trade, the trade regulations it formulates and the agreements it produces can directly and significantly affect world trade.

The GATT's most powerful organ, namely the Council of Representatives, usually meets once [as published] a year. [passage omitted]

The basic purpose of GATT is, through unconditional most-favored nation treatment, reductions in tariffs, and removal of trade barriers, to promote free trade. As a result of the seven rounds of multilateral trade negotiations sponsored by GATT, the average rate of the taxes imposed on the finished products produced by the developed countries in the West has dropped from 40 percent to about 5 percent. However, non-tariff trade barriers are becoming more numerous each day.

In recent years, various countries have resorted to non-tariff barriers as a major protectionist measure. According to a statistical report prepared by the parties concerned, there are over 1,000 non-tariff trade barriers existing in the world. In a report recently published by the World Bank, it was reported that between 1980 and 1983, the numbers of non-tariff trade barriers created by the United States and the European Community grew by over 100 percent and 38 percent, respectively, and 10.5 percent of the exports of the developed countries and 19.8 percent of those of developing countries were affected by non-tariff trade barriers.

In 1983, 29 percent of the developing countries' agricultural exports to the Western countries were affected by these non-tariff trade barriers.

The number of non-tariff barriers is growing in an increasing number of guises. These barriers mainly include "voluntary" export quotas, arbitrary application of the GATT's article on safeguards, the imposition of discriminatory restrictions on imports, the extensive use of subsidies, and contention for markets. One example is that the Third Textiles Agreement and its protocol of extension, which expired in late July this year, had deviated from the underlying GATT principles by imposing various restrictions on textile exports and, in particular, by discriminating against the developing countries. However, in the Fourth Textile Agreement, which was accepted by the GATT Committee on Textiles on 1 August this year, the restrictions stated in the previous agreement are retained and, in compliance with a U.S. request, extended to products made of ramie, flax, and silk, which were previously not covered. This arbitrary extension of restrictions has led to strong resentment among the developing countries.

The above issues cannot be settled once and for all at just one conference. At present, GATT has 92 contracting parties and 61 observers. If the participants in the conference seek reasonable measures for resolving contradictions and differences in a cooperative spirit and with an unbiased attitude and, in particular, if the major industrialized and developed countries in the West respect the developing countries' reasonable demands, this ministerial conference between GATT contracting parties will be able to produce a declaration and decide on an early date for the next round of multilateral trade negotiations.

At present, trade between China and various GATT contracting parties constitutes over 85 percent of the total volume of China's exports. China will try its best to bring about the next round of multilateral trade negotiations, to expand its trade and economic exchanges with GATT contracting parties, and to contribute to world trade and economic development.

Conference Draws to Close

OW191246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay, September 18 (XINHUA) -- The ministerial conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) entered its fourth day to see a potential breakthrough on the farm subsidy issue while deadlock remains on the issue of putting service trade under the auspices of GATT.

The conference is scheduled to conclude tomorrow to announce the commencement of a new round of trade talks -- the Uruguay round -- which may last four or five years. At a press conference here today, conference Chairman Enrique Iglesias said, "We have made progress both in substance and in spirit."

Arthur Dunkel, the GATT director-general, added, "We are now at the stage of reconciling interest and trading-offs." "It is a very difficult exercise."

In order to hammer out an agreement on the agenda tomorrow, the extensive consultations among delegates today still centered on the two thorniest issues -- how to treat trade in service and agriculture in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

France's abandonment of its opposition to putting farm subsidies into the agenda of a new round has been cheered as a progress, which has opened the way for a potential breakthrough in the agricultural issue.

It is apparent that the draft declaration submitted by Colombia and Switzerland, known as W47 Rev2, has been accepted by a majority of the delegates as the basic document for negotiations.

At a press conference today, even a senior U.S. delegation official said, "We can accept minor changes in the W47 Rev2 text as long as they are reasonable." The United States is a staunch supporter for the inclusion of service in GATT talks.

It is said here that a final solution to the problem of service could be arranged in a way that India proposed: Negotiations on service be treated separately outside the GATT umbrella, so as to avoid trade-off of concessions between trade in goods and trade in services.

If the service trade is to put under GATT, Indian Finance Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh said in a press briefing today, "The problem is bound to arise when a country is unable to open up its service market, then there will be retaliation in the trade in goods. This linkage is detrimental to developing countries."

He told reporters that his country's position was shared by the Group of 10, the developing countries which jointly tabled a draft declaration at the Geneva Preparatory Committee to oppose the inclusion of service trade in the new round. The key difference between the Colombian group and the Indian bloc is whether the service issue should be handled in GATT or outside GATT.

XINHUA Commentary

OW191307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 19 Sep 86

["Commentary: Developing Countries -- Real Victims of Protectionism (by Xue Limin)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- The mounting pressure of worldwide protectionism, which is attracting major attention at the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) now being held in Uruguay, has played havoc with most economies in the world. But among the victims, the hardest hit are the developing countries.

A number of representatives from developing countries who are attending the conference, which began in Punta del Este on Monday, are demanding that the West ease its protectionist measures to enable its Third World trading partners to stand on equal footing with Western countries.

Similar demands have been made for years, but the industrial nations simply take no heed of them. Instead, they have continued to build trade barriers to protect home markets, and to subsidize certain exports in order to expand their lion's share of world trade even further. By this increased emphasis on protectionism, the industrial countries have shifted their own economic burden to the developing nations and have forced a large number of developing economies to the verge of collapse. If they keep to their suicidal track, they are flinging out an economic boomerang, and the next hit will surely be on themselves.

Protectionist actions by industrial countries have forced down the volume of exports from developing countries. World Bank President Barber B. Conable said Wednesday that the export earnings of developing nations fell by 5.5 percent last year. This decline in export earnings has, in turn, brought down the volume of imports. Obviously, the reduction of imports of equipment and technology seriously stunts the economic and social growth of Third World countries.

The protectionist actions also adversely affect the developing countries' terms of trade, which fell of 0.9 percent in 1985 and is expected to drop by 19 percent this year. The World Bank estimated in its 1985 world development report that a 10 percent deterioration of Latin American trade would cost the region about 25 billion U.S. dollars, as much as the real interest cost of their entire foreign debt. Protectionism has also had a hand in crippling the ability of developing countries to service their debt, which has shot up to 370 billion dollars.

Because of the loss in export earnings and the crushing burden of servicing the debt, the majority of funds flowed from the indebted developing countries to Western creditor nations, creating a critical economic imbalance. If the debtor countries' economies collapse, the industrialized nations will face a further contraction of markets and a greater surplus of products, which will unavoidably drag them into a swamp of widespread recession.

Protectionism is widespread, ranging from the trade in food and textiles to other primary commodities and manufactured goods. In agriculture, for example, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United States have been waging a war of farm subsidies between them that has squeezed the market share of other countries and brought down farm prices.

The war over farm subsidies continues to cost all victimized countries a total of 36 billion dollars annually in farm export revenues. But the agricultural workers in developing countries suffer 77 percent of the total losses, about 28 billion dollars a year. If developing countries are among the wounded in the farm exports crossfire between the EEC and the U.S., they are, even more dangerously, the only targets of deadly restrictions by industrial nations on their imports of textiles.

In July, the 12-year-old Multifibre Arrangement (MFA), due to expire on July 31, was extended to 1991, thus inflicting even more severe limits on Third World sales to the big industrial markets by adding additional items to the restricted list. Textile exports come mainly from developing countries and account for one-fourth of their manufacturing exports. Imports from Asian countries, for example, make up a two-thirds share of U.S. textile imports and are affected severely by the U.S. protectionist measures. Exports of other primary commodities and manufactured goods from developing countries also come under the restrictions by industrial countries.

At the current ministerial meeting, the industrial nations have shown no sign of making concessions on the matter of protectionism. Instead, they insist on what they term "a balance of concessions," which means that the developing countries should also lift protectionist measures. However, to a considerable extent the developing countries must protect their home markets and weak industries in order to vitalize their national economies and ensure a fair and long-term trade flow with the big trading powers.

ZHENG TUOBIN ON 'OBSTACLES' IN TRADE WITH U.S.

OW221334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- The United States has become China's third leading trade partner, according to Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

In an article in the latest issue of the quarterly magazine "CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE", he said, "Direct bilateral trade between 1979 and 1985 totalled 35.3 billion U.S. dollars, with last year's total, an annual record high, of 7.3 billion." By the end of last year, contracts signed with a total direct investment by U.S. firms surpassed 2.1 billion U.S. dollars, and 130 Sino-U.S. joint ventures have been approved, the minister said.

Zheng expressed optimism about future trade development between the two countries, but added, obstacles and difficulties that effect such development still exist. "A common effort of the two countries to curb, then eliminate such obstacles and difficulties is needed," Zheng said.

Specifically Zheng encouraged the creation of a more balanced trade relationship between China and the U.S., by eliminating U.S. tendencies towards protectionism, and also supported more favorable conditions for U.S. investors in China.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES U.S. DEMANDS ON GATT

HK200920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 86 p 7

[Commentary by correspondent Jing Xianfa: "Why Does the United States Call for the GATT To Make a Fresh Start?"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep -- The U.S. delegation attending the meeting of ministers of GATT countries in Uruguay has put forward a motion to the more than 70 participating countries strongly calling for new GATT regulations to be added regarding trade in agricultural products and in services. Ignoring the opposition of most of the participants and its trading partners, the United States is insistently demanding that the GATT make a fresh start. This move has attracted the attention of public opinion.

The main function of the GATT as an international trade setup is to draw up rules on international trade and to preside over multilateral trade negotiations. The United States was one of the main initiators of this setup, and moreover it has consistently played the decisive role for the past nearly 40 years. Since the 1970's, marked changes have occurred in U.S. import and export trade in volume, proportions, and makeup; in 1973 exports of American goods accounted for 13 percent of the world total, but by 1985 this had fallen to 10 percent; at the same time, American imports of goods have risen from 12.5 percent to 18 percent of the world total. Services have grown rapidly, and there is a serious glut of agricultural goods. Hence, the United States holds that it is essential to draw up new international trade rules to suit the changed trade situation.

The United States first raised the question of trade in agricultural products at the current round of talks. In recent years, due to a glut in world grain production, the export market for U.S. agricultural and sideline products has shrunk, and this year the United States became a deficit country in agricultural trade for the first time.
[paragraph continues]

According to statistics of the Department of Agriculture, American grain output this year will reach a historic high of 200 million tons. The U.S. Government has locked horns with the EEC and Canada several times on the agricultural trade issue, and just before the current talks it let it be known that if its Western European trading partners do not quickly make concessions on subsidies for agricultural exports and limitation quotas for American agricultural products, the Reagan administration will be forced to provide American farmers with \$30 billion in export subsidies this year. France and the Federal Republic of Germany, America's main adversaries in agricultural trade, will both be facing elections in 1988, and there seems little likelihood that they will make any real concessions to the United States on this occasion. Hence, the U.S. motion demanding that trade in agricultural products be included in the GATT may be just wishful thinking.

The motion to include trade in services in the GATT is an idea that the United States has vigorously advocated in recent years. Trade in services now accounts for about one-quarter of total world trade volume; and that of the United States and other developed countries accounts for over three quarters of total world trade in services. In America itself, output value and employment in the service trades represent about two-thirds of gross domestic product and also of the employed population. Hence, the United States hopes to further expand its services trade market by reaching an agreement on this trade. Many countries attending the current round of talks oppose this U.S. demand. Representing a 10-country group organized by developing countries, the Indian finance minister pointed out: The United States should first consider dismantling the non-tariff barriers restricting the import of Third World products, instead of harming the still weak service trades in developing countries by means of expanding its trade for services.

Another aspect of the background to the reforms proposed by the United States for GATT is the continually growing pressure of domestic trade protectionism. Last year the U.S. trade deficit was a record \$150 billion, and the U.S. Department of Commerce recently estimated that the deficit this year will be even higher. In the runup to the mid-term congressional elections, the Democratic Party is stepping up its attack on the Reagan administration's economic policies, thus forcing the administration to take hardline measures in a number of important trade disputes. On the one hand President Reagan is trying to pacify protectionist sentiment in the Congress and uphold the "free trade" policy he has vigorously advocated, and on the other hand he wants to "push the boat along with the current" and make use of the pressure from Capitol Hill to ease America's huge trade deficit.

It should be acknowledged that the demands put forward by the United States in this round of talks objectively reflect the worries of the main Western industrial countries over the present chaotic situation in international trade. But it must also be pointed out that the swelling protectionism between the main industrial countries in recent years is precisely the source of this chaos. Trade protectionism has become a serious obstacle to world trade. According to the British magazine "THE ECONOMIST," world trade growth in 1985 was only 3 percent, far below the levels of the sixties and seventies. The demands put forward by the United States in the current round of talks reflect the clash of interests between itself and the developing countries and also show that increasingly sharper contradictions exist between the industrial countries. Although the United States will reach certain agreements with other countries in this round of talks, there is obviously a long and difficult path to be traversed to fundamentally resolve these conflicts of interest and contradictions.

WRITERS DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT 22 Sep

OW230122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, September 23 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese writers' delegation, led by the noted writer Ma Feng, ended its visit to the Soviet Union and left for home Monday night.

Before its departure, First Secretary of the Soviet Writers' Board V.V. Karpov received the delegation. During their friendly talks, both sides expressed satisfaction with the relations between writers of the two countries in recent years. The delegation arrived here on September 8 and visited Moscow, Leningrad and some other cities.

HEILONGJIANG'S HEIHE PORT RESTORES USSR TRADE

SK230402 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] A Soviet-made automatic barge from the Blagoveshchensk Harbor of the Soviet Union entered Heihe Port on 21 September. After shipping the 1,200 tons of soybeans exported to the Far East Trade Company of the Soviet Union by the Heilongjiang Provincial General Foreign Trade Corporation, the barge returned to Soviet territory. Trade relations between Heihe Port and the Soviet Union, which were suspended for nearly 20 years, have been restored.

XINHUA CITES NEW YORK TIMES ON MISSILE LANDING

OW190158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, September 18 (XINHUA) -- A new long-range Soviet missile exploded during a test flight last month, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today. The missile exploded in midflight, perhaps as the first stage finished firing or when the second stage ignited, according to intelligence sources quoted by the newspaper.

The sources said that the missile MS, a new version of the heavy SS-18, is deemed to be the most accurate in the Soviet nuclear arsenal and is able to carry a greater payload than other Soviet missiles. The first test flight of the missile in April was also a failure, the sources said. They believed that the failure was a setback for the Soviet missile program but that the Soviet Union will eventually overcome the problems.

Earlier this month, another Soviet missile, the submarine-launched SS-N-8, also reportedly misfired and is believed to have landed on the Soviet-Chinese border.

Meanwhile, THE NEW YORK TIMES said, the Soviet Union has also experienced problems in its effort to develop the 10-warhead SS-24 missile which reportedly will be deployed later this year.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG MEETS RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION

HK230433 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 86 p 6

[Special dispatch from Pyongyang: "Kim Il-song Meets RENMIN RIBAO Delegation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep -- This afternoon, President Kim Il-song met with the RENMIN RIBAO delegation headed by Editor-in-Chief Tan Wenrui at the hall of Kum Su San. President Kim Il-song extended his warm welcome to the delegation on its visit to Korea. Like calling on relatives, he said, the peoples of Korea and China have frequently made contacts with each other. He believed that the delegation's current visit to Korea will contribute to friendship between the two countries.

President Kim Il-song gave an account of Korea's industrial and agricultural development in 1986. This year's harvest will be better than last year's, he said. The industrial production situation is excellent and the work in all fields is developing smoothly.

DPRK DELEGATION VISITS HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE

Meets Party Committee Leaders

SK211116 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] On the morning of 20 September, the delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] called on leading comrades of the provincial party committee at the committee's office. Leaders of the provincial party committee, including Sun Weiben, Hou Jie, Li Genshen, Chen Yunlin, Liu Chengguo, Zhou Wenhua, Wang Yaochen, and Wang Feng, and office workers of the provincial party committee extended a warm welcome to the delegation members.

Sun Weiben introduced the guests to the general situation of the province's party building and economic construction.

Cho Se-ung, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial WPK Committee and head of the delegation, conveyed the brotherly regards extended by party members and the people of the DPRK's North Hamgyong Province to the Heilongjiang provincial party committee.

After visiting with the provincial party committee, the Korean comrades traveled to the bank of the Songhua Jiang to attend the ceremony marking the maiden service of Harbin's Songhua Jiang Highway Bridge. According to another report, the distinguished Korean guests attended a literary and art soiree, which was arranged to welcome them, at the Beifang Theater.

Visits Daqing 22 Sep

SK230217 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] At noon on 22 September the delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial WPK Committee left Harbin for Daqing City by train.

During their stay in Harbin, the Korean comrades watched an exhibition on the beautiful and richly endowed Heilongjiang; visited the Harbin standardized [words indistinct] plant, the Harbin bicycle plant, the Harbin No 2 woolen mill, and the Harbin No 1 department store; and went sightseeing on the Songhua Jiang by boat. The distinguished Korean guests are scheduled to stay in Daqing for a day and then to visit Qiqihar and Mudanjiang.

QIAN XUESEN MEETS DPRK SCIENCE OFFICIALS

OW201336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Qian Xuesen, president of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, today met Yi Cha-pang, chairman of both the State Scientific and Technical Commission and the General Federation of Science and Technology of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party.

Qian, also vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, gave a luncheon in their honor after the meeting.

During his stay in China, Yi conferred with Chinese science officials on the signing of a long-term agreement on bilateral scientific and technical cooperation and on the training of Korean technicians by China. They also discussed further cooperation between technical information departments of the two countries and exchanges between their bordering provinces.

WU XIUQUAN FETES JAPAN SECURITY INSTITUTE HEAD

OW221708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xiuquan, chairman of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, met and feted Masamichi Inoki, president of the Japanese Institute for Peace and Security, his wife and their party here this evening. They exchanged views on present international situation.

CPPCC OFFICIAL MEETS JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW230832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met a Japanese youth delegation led by its head Professor Kiyomi Honda.

At the meeting, Yang said Chinese-Japanese relations are in a period of the new replacing the old. He expressed the hope that the younger generation of the two countries should continue the course initiated by their predecessors. Sent by the Japanese Affairs Administration of the Management and Coordination Agency of the Prime Minister's Office, this delegation is the eighth to visit China.

WAN LI CONCLUDES NEW ZEALAND VISIT 20 SEP

19 Sep Farewell Dinner

OW191857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Auckland, September 19 (XINHUA) -- The New Zealanders are excited to see the changes taking place in China and should like to step in through China's "open door" and participate in its economic development, said Prime Minister David Lange here this evening. The New Zealand prime minister was addressing a farewell dinner in honor of visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li and his party.

Lange said changes taking place in China "will contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability both in our immediate Asia-Pacific region and in the international arena at large." New Zealand and China, he believed, "share common objectives here, and the efforts we have both made to improve mutual understanding will stand us in good stead."

Wan said at the dinner that New Zealand and China have an important common view. "We are working for developing economy, raising living standards of the people. For this, we need lasting world peace," he noted.

After giving a brief account of China's economic reform, the Chinese vice-premier, who believed in the success of the reform, said it will not only create better conditions for developing economy, but also will open up wide prospects for China to develop friendly cooperation with New Zealand and other countries.

He stressed, "There are broad prospects for Sino-New Zealand friendly relations and cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit."

Accompanied by Lange this afternoon, Wan Li visited Kelly Tarlton's Underwater World in Auckland, the biggest fish aquarium in the world. Wan Li and his party will leave here for home tomorrow morning.

Seen Off by Lange

OW200832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li left for home this morning after a one-week official visit to New Zealand.

Prime Minister David Lange, his wife and high-ranking government officials went to the airport to see him off. Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Zhang Longhai was also present. Before Wan's departure, Wan and Lange discussed their hopes to strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between their countries. Wan and his party arrived in New Zealand September 13.

Returns to Beijing

OW201420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li returned here this evening after a goodwill visit to Australia and New Zealand.

ZHU LILAN VIEWS TECHNOLOGY AT INDUSTRY FORUM

OW221942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Bangkok, September 22 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese representative suggested here today that the countries in this region should seize the opportunities of the new technological revolution to formulate development strategies to promote industrial and technological progress. This was stated by Zhu Lilan, vice-minister of State Science and Technology Commission and leader of the Chinese delegation to the sixth conference of Asian-Pacific ministers of industry and technology, at the opening session of the three-day conference today.

Madam Zhu told the participants that the meeting is being held at a time when the new technological revolution, which is surging forward vigorously world-wide, is changing people's life style and way of thinking. "Revitalization of a country relies on her scientific and technological progress," Zhu remarked. However, she noted, policies of trade protectionism and of technological barriers have brought about adverse effects on the industrialization process of many developing countries in the Asian-Pacific region, and have even led to their economic stagnation.

The Chinese representative urged the developed countries to provide the developing countries with effective assistance, including transfer of industrial technologies, provision of concessionary loans, standstill and roll-back of protectionist measures. She also suggested that the developing countries to raise the technical level of their traditional enterprises, to develop new technologies and new products, to improve the quality of products and do a good job in importing, digesting and absorbing their imported foreign technology.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS SINGAPORE ECONOMIST

OW191340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met Dr. Goh Keng-swee of Singapore who is an economic advisor to China for the development of its coastal areas and tourism, here today. They exchanged views on the development of China's tourism and import of foreign capital.

On improving the environment for foreign investment in China, Zhao said that the Chinese Government is considering providing foreign investors with more preferential treatment and sino-foreign joint ventures with greater decision-making power.

Zhao expressed appreciation for some suggestions put forward by Dr. Goh Keng-swee. State Councillor Gu Mu met Dr. Goh Keng-swee earlier today.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR

OW191156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with U Tin Maung Myint, new Burmese ambassador to China, here this afternoon.

PAKISTANI ARMY DELEGATION BEGINS 9-DAY VISIT

Arrives 21 Sep

BK211604 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] A six-member Pakistani delegation led by General Rahimuddin Khan, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, arrived in Beijing this afternoon on a 9-day visit to China. High officials of the People's Liberation Army of China welcomed the delegation at the airport.

Received by Yang Dezhi

OW221747 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, held a banquet in honor of General Rahimuddin Khan, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff committee of Pakistan, his wife and their party here this evening.

Yang and Rahimuddin expressed the hope for the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation the two armed forces have established on the basis of mutual understanding. Rahimuddin and his party arrived here yesterday. Earlier today, they watched an exhibition of military skills on the outskirts of Beijing.

HUANG HUA MEETS PAKISTANI WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW221258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, met a women's delegation from Pakistan here today.

The delegation is led by Shaheen Atiqur Rehman, minister of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs of Punjab Province. During their stay in China, the Pakistan visitors have toured Chengdu, Shanghai and Hangzhou, and are scheduled to leave here for home tomorrow.

'DOUBTS' CAST ABOUT DIPLOMAT'S PAKISTANI ASSASSIN

OW211424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 21 Sep 86

["Doubts Cast Over Identity of Soviet Diplomat's Assassin in Pakistan -- (by Li Jiasheng)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Antonina Gorenkova, wife of a murdered Soviet diplomat, failed to identify the alleged assassin of her husband, and their 11-year old daughter Kativa said the pistol shown to her by the police was not the same the murderer was holding. The identification was made at the Soviet embassy last night, according to informed sources here today.

Fedor Gorenkov, Soviet acting military attache, was shot dead here on September 16 and the suspect assassin named Zafar was arrested on the spot and is now under interrogation by the police.

The sources said that the widow was brought to the embassy's reception where the identification parade was held by five men. She was still in a state of deep shock and could not walk properly. She said that she saw one man approaching the car and remembered the man's face and clothes, but she was not sure that they were the same as Zafar's.

Another important point she made was about the pistol shots. According to the police, Zafar fired at Gorenkov from point blank range but Antonina said that the shots she heard seemed to be coming from a distance. Mrs. Gorenkova claimed she saw a man running away from the car and all the time he was looking back at them and he was not Zafar.

The Soviets said that Kativa, who has some knowledge about weapons because of her father's profession, also failed to recognize the pistol when the police showed her the photographs of the weapon allegedly used by the murderer. It is not the same, she said. The Soviets also made some interesting revelations in their several meetings with the police. According to the police sources, they informed them that Zafar had written to the embassy that he suffered from AIDS, a disease which is so far incurable. He wanted to go to the Soviet Union for treatment.

The Soviets, the police sources said, did not elaborate why Gorenkov stopped his car for a stranger. "It is a mystery for us as well," the Soviets replied when asked. They also denied that Gorenkov already knew Zafar.

The embassy officials also denied the love story published in some local papers. The papers reported that the suspect fell deep in love with a Soviet girl and wanted to marry her. She promised him her marriage if he could get a visa to the Soviet Union. A Soviet official said that no girl from the embassy had anything to do with Zafar.

The Soviets were also reported to have denied that Zafar was an informer who killed the diplomat on being ditched. They accepted the police claim that Zafar was a deranged person. However, they seemed to believe that Zafar was arrested by mistake while hanging around.

The statements of Antonina and Kativa, who left here last night for Moscow with Gorenkov's body after autopsy, have created more doubts about a case already shrouded in mystery. Soviet officials previously said that there were people who did not want any progress at Geneva and they would not hesitate to create obstacles in the way of the talks, including the murder of a Soviet diplomat. The Pakistan official news agency in its commentary yesterday compared the Soviet reaction with their reaction to a similar incident in New Delhi in March last year in which a Soviet engineer was killed. The Soviet accepted the killing of their man in New Delhi as outright murder but in the case of Fedor Gorenkov they are politicizing the death, the commentary said.

QIAO SHI MEETS INDIAN MARXIST DELEGATION

OW161312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and feted here today a delegation from the Communist Party of India (Marxist). The Indian delegation is led by Samar Mokherjee, member of the Political Bureau of the Indian Communist Party (Marxist) Central Committee.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION DISCUSSED WITH UK

OW230118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0057 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] London, September 22 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher today met visiting Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and both sides expressed their desire for closer cooperation in military equipment production and technological exchanges.

At her official residence, 10 Downing Street, Thatcher expressed her welcome to Zhang's visit, the first visit to Britain by a Chinese defense minister. She told Zhang about the wonderful impressions she had got during her visits to China and recalled the successful visits to Britain by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang last year and Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang last June.

The Chinese defense minister, on his part, expressed his appreciation of the warm and friendly reception accorded him since his arrival here four days ago. He told the prime minister how much the Chinese people were looking forward to Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth's forthcoming state visit, the first visit to China by a monarch of the United Kingdom.

During their 45-minute friendly talk, Mrs Thatcher and Zhang reviewed with satisfaction the development of Sino-British relations over the past few years. They exchanged views on a number of current international issues of common interest as well as the ways of maintaining peace in the world. Chinese Ambassador to the United Kingdom Hu Dingyi was present on the occasion.

The Chinese defense minister, who came here for an eight-day visit to Britain at the invitation of British Defense Secretary George Younger, met his host and called on British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe last Thursday. Yesterday, Zhang visited the tomb of Karl Marx at Highgate, North London, to pay profound respect to the great teacher of the world proletariat.

SINO-FRG COOPERATIVES SEMINAR OPENS IN BEIJING

OW222044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Dozens of Chinese and German experts are discussing the development of cooperative organizations in China and Federal Germany at a seminar which opened here today.

Over 85 percent of China's rural households have bought shares in the country's 35,000 supply and marketing cooperatives, a seminar official said. According to the official, more than 4.3 million people are working for the cooperatives which have fixed assets of 17.9 billion yuan (about 4.8 billion U.S. dollars).

Besides, there are more than 12 million rural enterprises in China which produces 40 percent of the total output value of China's countryside, the official said. The seminar is sponsored by the Agricultural Bank of China.

YANG DEZHI MEETS FRENCH NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF

OW221712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), met with Admiral Yves Leenhardt, chief of the staff of the French Navy, his wife and their party here today. Yang said that he is confident that Leenhardt's current visit would contribute to the friendship between the Chinese and French peoples and their navies. Leenhardt expressed his hope for increasing the exchanges between the two navies in the field of weaponry information and technology. Liu Huaqing, Navy commander of the PLA, was present at the meeting.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS NORWEGIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

OW191926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government will take new measures to encourage new foreign investment in China, State Councillor Zhang Jingfu said here today. Zhang Jingfu spoke about investment at a meeting with a Norwegian industrial delegation led by Finn Kristensen, Norwegian minister of industry. He said special preferential treatment will be given to all Sino-foreign joint-venture enterprises and those run with foreign capital which earn foreign exchange through exports to the international market, and those which transfer advanced technology to China.

Zhang welcomed more Norwegian entrepreneurs to invest in China, adding that Norway has much advanced technology and management experience in the energy exploration, hydro-electric power, off-shore oil and petro-chemical industries. "We welcome Chinese and Norwegian investors to strengthen their cooperations in these fields," he said. Kristensen said members of his delegation include many industrialists and entrepreneurs who are willing to participate in China's economic development. He expressed the hope that China and Norway would expand cooperation in areas of mutual interest.

The delegation arrived in Beijing Wednesday at the invitation of Lu Dong, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission. Lu exchanged views with Kristensen of furthering cooperation in the fields of economics and industrial technology. The delegation is scheduled to visit the Xiamen Special Economic Zone in southeast China's Fujian Province to discuss additional cooperation between the two countries.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS BELGIAN CHRISTIAN GROUP

OW191142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with a delegation of Christian Trade Unions led by President Jef Houthuys here today. In a friendly talk, they shared the view that the increased cooperation between the two trade unions will contribute to the development of bilateral relations. The Belgian friends arrived here September 16 for a goodwill visit to China as guests of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

JARUZELSKI LEAVES WARSAW FOR MPR, PRC, DPRK TOUR

OW202007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski left today for a three-nation Far-Eastern Asian trip, which will include a three-day working visit to China. This is the first visit by the country's top leader to the Far Eastern Asian region in more than two decades.

Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of State, will make a stopover in Moscow before he travels to Mongolia on September 22. He will visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 24 to 28 and China from September 28 to 30. Accompanying Jaruzelski for the visit are party Politburo members Jozef Czyrek and Czeslaw Kiszczak, who is also minister of internal affairs and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner saw Jaruzelski off at the airport. The trip is taking place at a time when Polish relations with the three countries are developing smoothly. The Polish newspaper "THE REPUBLIC" today described China as the country's largest and attractive trading partner in the Far Eastern region.

XINHUA ON DEVELOPING SINO-POLISH RELATIONS

OW201156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Sino-Polish relations and cooperation have further developed in many fields in recent years. The contacts and exchanges of visits between government officials of the two countries have increased. The Chinese and Polish foreign ministers have held talks during the U.N. General Assembly every year since 1984. The vice-premiers in charge of economy exchanged visits last year. The vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress, Wang Renzhong, visited Poland last year and Polish Parliamentary Marshal Roman Malinowski visited China in June this year. These contacts and visits have promoted Sino-Polish relations and enhanced the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

Sino-Polish trade relations have made considerable progress, as their trade volume rose to 294 million U.S. dollars in 1984. In the same year, a ten-year agreement on economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation was signed and the two governments set up a committee to implement it. The volume of goods exchange in 1985 was 2.8 times that of 1984. The two governments signed a long-term trade agreement for 1986-90 and the trade volume will reach 938 million U.S. dollars this year. Under the terms of the trade agreement, China provides Poland with rice, tea, pork and cotton, and in return, Poland exports machinery, vehicles and steel to China. Chinese tea now accounts for one-third of the Polish tea market.

In addition to the barter trade, economic cooperation has also developed in the fields of joint-production, transfer of technology and the remodelling of old factories. The Sino-Polish Shipping Company, set up in 1951, has played an important role in improving seaborne trade between China, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The history of scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries dates back to 1954 and involves dozens of areas including coal industry, power industry, railways, agriculture, forestry, and the light and chemical industries. The 1986-90 program of scientific and technological cooperation signed between China and Poland in May has further extended the range of the cooperation.

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EASTERN EUROPE

Sino-Polish cultural exchanges have also developed rapidly. In 1984 the two governments signed a cultural and scientific exchange program for 1985-86. Many arts, sports and cultural delegations have exchanged visits, which have promoted the mutual understanding of the two peoples during the past two years. Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay a working visit to China later this month, which will undoubtedly further develop cooperation between the two countries.

NPC DELEGATION LEAVES ON EAST EUROPEAN TOUR

Led by Liao Hansheng

OW180916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the National People's Congress (NPC) led by NPC Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng left here this morning for goodwill visits to Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The delegation was sent at the invitation of national assemblies of these three countries.

Vice-Chairman of the NPC Geng Biao and the three countries' ambassadors to China went to see off the delegations at the airport. Other members of the delegation include Wang Hanbin, secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee, Yu Wen, Zhang Zhen and Mei Xing, members of the NPC.

Before leaving, Liao told reporters that the visit will expand contacts between the parliamentary bodies of China and Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, promote the friendship between peoples of China and the three countries. China will take this opportunity to learn the experiences of the three countries in their parliamentary works and in constructing their countries, he added.

Arrives in Bulgaria

OW200254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) led by its Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng arrived here today for an eight-day goodwill visit. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Drazha Vulcheva, vice-chairwoman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

Vulcheva, who paid a visit to China recently, told Liao that she was very glad to meet him in Sofia.

The reciprocal visits mark the continuous development of friendly cooperation between the two countries, Vulcheva said.

Bulgaria is the first leg of Liao's East European tour which will also take him to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

FURTHER ON LIAO HANSHENG DELEGATION IN BULGARIA

For Bulgarian coverage of the visit to Bulgaria of a parliamentary delegation led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, see the Bulgaria section of the 22 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

XI ZHONGXUN, ZHU LIANG MEET KENYA DELEGATION

OW221822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met with a delegation of the Kenya African National Union here today.

Xi noted that the delegation led by the Union's National Chairman David Okiki Amayo is the first delegation sent by the Kenya African National Union to visit China. This means the expansion of the friendly relations between the CPC and the Kenya African National Union and the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples.

Amayo said that his delegation's visit would help increase mutual understanding. He also expressed the hope for the continuous growth of bilateral friendly relations. After the meeting, Xi gave a dinner in honor of the delegation.

The delegation arrived here this morning on a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the CPC. This afternoon, Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, held talks with the delegation.

MOROCCO PRESENTED MEDICAL AID, EQUIPMENT

OW222107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Rabat, September 22 (XINHUA) -- China has given Morocco a present of medicines and medical equipment worth some 268,000 U.S. dollars.

At the hand-over ceremony Monday, Moroccan Public Health Minister Taieb Bencheikh, and Chinese Ambassador Wei Dong signed the document on behalf of their governments.

JI PENGFEI MEETS NIGERIAN GOVERNOR 22 SEP

OW221700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here today with Amadou Seyni Maiga, governor of Maradi in the Niger. Maiga arrived in China September 9 as a guest of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. He will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

WEN JIABAO GIVES LUNCHEON FOR MALIAN GROUP

OW19130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Wen Jiabao, director of the General Office of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and gave a dinner here this evening in honor of a group of vacationists from the People's Democratic Union of Mali, led by Ouma Coulibaly, member of the Union's Central Executive Bureau.

YANGCHENG WANBAO ARTICLE URGING DENG TO STAY ON

HK170717 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by Wei Yin: "Deng Xiaoping, Please Stay a Little Longer"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping initiated the abolition of the life tenure system for cadres. However, he is already the advanced age of 82 and has not retired. Many people say that if "His Excellency Deng" insists on retiring from office, they will be worried. It can thus be seen that the masses greatly value the role of an outstanding leader.

The Japanese hold that the chronological, physiological, and psychological age of a person are different. Some people are only 30 to 40 years old and yet they are physiologically and psychologically aged. They look older than people of 50 or 60, or even older than the 82-year-old Deng Xiaoping. Although some people who are 60 or 70 years old are still ideologically making progress every day, they are short on energy and their ability falls short of their desire. However, as is known to everybody, judging from his health and from his state of mind, Deng Xiaoping is full of vigor and vitality. He seems to be able to retain his youth forever. The records of his recent television interview with U.S. reporter Wallace have convincingly proved this. This reporter raised questions difficult to answer and such questions could not be evaded. Nor could Deng stall the reporter with diplomatic language. "His Excellency Deng's" art and logic in answering those questions have won him great admiration. All this has shown the deep insight into issues at home and abroad of an outstanding statesman and has accurately reflected his quick wit. He is different from those statesmen who become senile once they are old. He is well capable of continuing to participate in work to lead the 1 billion people in their advance toward the set objectives.

Of course, if he retires or after he passes away, the earth will not stop rotating. At present, a relatively politically mature leading group has formed in the party's Central Committee that is fully capable of shouldering the great mission which history has entrusted it with. However, if "His Excellency Deng" can stay on a little longer, the people will accept this as a good omen. Deng Xiaoping told the U.S. reporter that he is persuading the people to let him retire. However, he also said that so far what he has heard are dissenting voices all around him. The reason for writing this humble article is to add a few decibels to the dissenting voices.

PLA HOLDS MEETING IN GUANGZHOU ON MILITARY TACTICS

HK220741 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Su Ruozhou and He Jinsheng: "The Army Has Opened Up a New Path for Combined Tactical Training -- The General Staff Headquarters Holds an On-Site Meeting in the Guangzhou Military Region"]

[Text] The PLA's on-site meeting on the reform of combined tactical training concluded yesterday. Introduction of the reform experience of a motorized infantry division to the whole army was approved. This experience shows that the PLA is freeing itself from the battle mode of a single military branch which has lasted for many years and is advancing along the course of a modern mode of combined operations by a variety of military branches.

The meeting was held by the PLA General Staff Headquarters in the barracks of the motorized infantry division of the Guangzhou Military Region starting 13 September. More than 100 military training experts from all units of the PLA attended the meeting and inspected the reform results of the infantry division. PLA Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi, Deputy Chief of General Staff Han Huaizhi, leading comrades of the Guangzhou Military Region You Taizhong, Zhang Zhongxian, Zhang Wannian, Liu Anyuan, Chi Yunxiu, and leading comrades of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang, and Xu Shijie viewed the military exercises of using the combined battle tactics by this infantry division during the meeting.

According to the military experts who viewed the military exercise, the infantry division's training results mark a higher level of combined tactical training for our army.

PLA DISCUSSES EFFORTS TO RAISE SOLDIERS' MORALE

HK180431 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 347, 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by WEN ZHAI BAO Materials Office: "Armed Forces Launch Major Discussion on Soldiers' 'Gains and Losses'"]

[Text] A major discussion on how to correctly approach soldiers' "gains and losses" is being gradually launched in all PLA units.

The major discussion has been launched with the principal aim of countering the argument "it doesn't pay to serve in the Army" that has extensively emerged in Army units. The in-depth development of military streamlining, reorganization, and reform will inevitably touch upon the immediate interests of some cadres and soldiers, giving rise to an increasing number of arguments characterized by the words "it doesn't pay to serve in the army." These include "the soldier's status has dropped," "Soldiers contribute much but get little", "if you want to be well-off you have to take off the military uniform" and so on.

So is it true that it doesn't pay to serve in the Army? How should we approach the question of suffering losses? Some Army units have attained notable results by organizing officers and men to hold discussions, and guiding them to correctly understand the question of gains and losses, and consciously fostering the idea of dedicating themselves to national defense. This practice has been fully affirmed by Yu Giuli, director of the General Political Department. As a result, this activity is being launched throughout the Army with direction and in a planned and systematic way.

PLA LECTURE SERIES TO COVER THEORETICAL STUDIES

HK180407 Beijing RENMIN RABAO in Chinese 14 Sep 86 P 4

[Report by Reporter Luo Tongsong "PLA General Staff Headquarters Holds Lecture Course To Promote Theoretical Studies"]

[Text] The first in a series of lectures on the application and development of Marxism in contemporary China, sponsored by the PLA General Staff Headquarters, was given on 13 September. [paragraph continues]

High-ranking and medium-ranking officers of the PLA General Staff and other large PLA units in Beijing listened with great interest to the lecture given by Du Runsheng, director of the Rural Policy Research Center of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. His lecture concerned theory and practice in the new period of the development of our country's rural reform.

In order to implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction on strengthening Marxist theoretical studies for leading cadres, the high-ranking and medium-ranking cadres who are proficient in military theory will spend three months studying and researching Marxist theories by centering on the major practical questions in our country's modernization drive and reform. Their work will enable them to further deepen their understanding of how the CPC Central Committee's major policies on reform and opening up to the outside world are the application and development of Marxism in our country's new historical period and will help them make ideological and theoretical preparations for the further development of the reform.

The lectures sponsored by the PLA General Staff Headquarters include: Our party's original idea and contributions to the building of the spiritual civilization, the theoretical question of the development of the socialist commodity economy, our party's exploration and practice in the building of socialist democracy and the legal system and the reform of the political system and so on, totalling seven lectures. All the lectures will be given by the leading comrades of the relevant departments of the CPC Central Committee.

LIAOWANG DISCUSSES CHANGE IN WAR TACTICS

HK220700 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 37, 15 Sep 86 pp 15-16

[Article by Zhang Qinsheng, Liang Hunan, and Yan Xiaoyin: "A Study and Exploration of Local War Theory"]

[Text] Editor's note: Recently, people in military theoretical circles in China began to pay attention to the study of local war theory. This trend indicates that they are beginning to free themselves from the frame of "world war" and form a concept with multiple targets. A harmonious atmosphere of free discussion is arising in the Chinese military theoretical sphere. This magazine publishes herewith an article by three young military theoretical researchers on local warfare. [end editor's note]

From the war arena and through the long process of history, people will discover that with the developing of human civilization, war has undergone a long process of savage bloody fights, taking cities by arms, colonial plundering of distant lands separated by vast oceans, large-scale wars sweeping the whole world, and fierce rivalry in modern battlefields by means of high technology. The objective law of war suggests that as a special, complex social phenomenon, war is absolutely not a mechanical repetition or simple imitation of history. In different historical periods, the causes and forms of war always bear distinctive historical imprints. Nowadays, war has many new characteristics. This requires us to gain the upper hand in the development of modern war, to understand the changes in war, to discard the old concept of war, and to put forward a local theory of war.

The Law of the Negation of the Negation Governing the Changes in the Basic Form of War

Looking at the history of the development of war shows that war undergoes a process of local war, world war, and new local war. [paragraph continues]

This is not a simple "three-stage form" but a development process of a philosophical nature from lower to higher grades.

With the emergence of class society, the specter of war fell over mankind and has continued to exist in the capitalist era. This has been a long era of local war. Although semi-civilized nomadic tribes, ancient empires, feudal lords and tyrants in the Middle Ages, and bourgeois republics in the 19th century fought their wars in different ways, by different means, and for different purposes, these wars took place on a local scale in some regions of the world. From the "Battle of Cannae" between Carthage and ancient Rome, To Genghis Khan's expedition to Europe and Asia, to the Napoleonic Wars, firearms replaced spears and the scope of military activities expanded from land to sea, but this did not change the local nature of these wars. As German military theorist Clausewitz said, the "scope of these wars was limited and small because the basis on which they were laid was narrow." The wars at that time were fought in limited regions, with limited targets, by limited means, and for limited purposes.

In the period of monopoly capitalism, monopoly has replaced free competition, capitalist production has gone beyond the scope of one country, and world capitalism has completely taken shape. The rapid growth of the social productive forces, the sharp increase in the number of troops, the application of new achievements in the industrial revolution to the military field, and the aggravation of contradictions in the capitalist world have brought about a qualitative change in the scope of war, which has now taken on a worldwide nature. World war broke out for the first time in human history in the early 20th century. Twenty years later, World War II, which was on an even larger scale, broke out. The scope and scale of this war were unparalleled in history.

Over the 40 years since the end of this year, various countries have been on guard against the possible outbreak of another world war. However, what mankind faces is a comparatively stable and peaceful period where there are no large-scale wars. Local wars have taken place one after another and are becoming increasingly intense. In a new form, these local wars occupy a dominant position in the war arena.

The Necessary Choice of Form in War

The outbreak of these new local wars is not accidental, as there are profound political, economic, military, scientific, and technological factors behind them.

As everyone is aware, war is not an isolated matter. It is the continuation of politics and a special means adopted for achieving political aims.

A world war in the past was said to be a necessary means of achieving political aims. But today, this type of war may become an "alien force" in politics rather than a means of achieving political aims. As a means, this type of war is becoming contradictory with its purpose, so contradictory that politics has no choice but to achieve its target more effectively and safely.

The emergence of weapons of arms slaughter and destruction expanded the scope of war. This has placed mankind under an unprecedented threat of a world war, which might even lead to human destruction. Obviously, no politician or war maniac will rashly make a choice which endangers the existence of all mankind. This is not merely the instinct of mankind but the law of politics as well. When mankind needs a war, politics will choose a means of war which is beneficial to realizing its aim, and no other.

Under the influence of the new worldwide technological revolution, the traditional concept concerning boundaries between continents and nations is becoming vague, the economies all over the world are merging into an integral whole, and the relationships of economic interests between various countries are becoming closer and more complex. Undoubtedly, this trend of mutual reliance, mutual embodiment, and mutual restriction in the economic field serves as a powerful check on a world war.

Following the progress of human society and the improvement of its civilization, people have fostered stronger hatred for war and cherished more hope for peace. This is even more so for countries and people who have survived the sufferings of the past wars. No individual, no country, and no party must turn a blind eye to world peace movements. The increase in the force for peace has outstripped that in the threat of war. However, when politics requires a new form of war to serve it, a local war will break out. It should be pointed out that this local war will bear new characteristics both in content and form; it will no longer be a local war in the original sense, nor will it be a simple repetition of history or a mechanical recurrence of the old. It is a new form of war with the characteristics of the era.

The development of modern science and technology has provided the necessary economic conditions and sufficient material means for the substitution of a world war by a local war, through which both tactical and strategic aims can be achieved. Therefore, local warfare will possibly become the only form of war acceptable and tolerable to human civilization.

The significance of local warfare lies in the fact that it is an effective means to check a world war and provides a more effective and safer form of war for politics. Since local warfare can meet the special needs of politics and since a "small war" or a "medium-scale war" can "subdue others," no intelligent politician will rashly choose a form of war which will spoil his political aims.

When we say that local warfare will become the basic form of war, we do not mean that world war will not break out. We are referring to something universal but not excluding the accidental; this is our dialectical view on war.

In Face of Local Warfare

Making full preparations for a world war, which is not actually possible, to the neglect of local warfare is a tendency which merits attention.

We are of the opinion that the world has entered the era of local warfare. However, quite a number of people are still fond of having heated discussions on a world war. Some people say that local warfare is the epitome of a world war. So it is enough to study a world war and there is no need to carry out research into local warfare. In fact, there is a qualitative difference between a world war and local warfare, both in theory and practice. The viewpoint which believes that it is not difficult to win a local war so long as one can cope with a world war will lead to dangerous strategic planning and erroneous macro-policymaking.

The traditional connotation of local warfare boils down to "limited targets, limited space, limited time, and limited means." However, the present era has bestowed a new and expanded connotation to local warfare: Limited targets can be put under control, limited space can be freely chosen, limited time can be fully used, and limited means can be applied with high technology. [paragraph continues]

This has brought about a diverse change in the characteristics of local warfare: A change from a regional war between different allies to a direct military confrontation between different countries, a change from a "war of agents" controlled from behind the scenes to a "surgical" attack, a change from an armed border clash to a destructive raid, and a change from armed subversion to terrorism. It can be expected that local warfare will take more new forms following the development of theory and practice.

The emergence of the era of local warfare will produce a series of impacts on human society. Various countries in the world are now readjusting their strategies and refixing the focus of their national defense capabilities as well as the direction in the development of their armed forces. To cope with this trend, the United States recently set up a "low-intensity war research center" directly under the Department of Defense, and is planning to form a "low-intensity war coordinating bureau"; the NATO countries are allocating funds to reinforce special corps and "light, speedy shock brigades" which can tackle local warfare; and the Soviet Union also regards local warfare as a "special type of military operation under modern conditions" and has asserted that it is "ready for local, small-scale regional wars." Today, local warfare has become the most prevalent term used by military theorists to describe a war or an armed clash. These different approaches aimed at the same purpose indicate that various countries in the world are working out measures to cope with local warfare.

The transfer in viewpoint from tackling the emergency of a world war to focusing attention on the outbreak of local warfare suggests the beginning of a major historical change. This is how to understand the new law and new trend of the development of war, and its significance has gone far beyond that of the debate over the form of war.

In the era of local warfare, we are required to establish a complete new military theory embodying the law of local warfare, so as to cope with the development of the situation. We should understand that in the new type of local warfare, the distinction between strategy, battles, and tactics is becoming vague, the traditional division of a war into the early, intermediate, and late stages is losing its significance, the traditional three-stage pattern of "defense, stalemate, and counteroffensive" will disappear, and new laws will govern mobile warfare, positional warfare, and guerrilla warfare. For this reason, it is necessary to rearrange the compositional proportion of arms and services to speedily perfect the operational system of local warfare, to change military deployment based on "large-scale wars," to study and ascertain the macro-planning for the development of weapons and equipment, to give prominence to "highly-efficient, precision, and advanced" weapons and equipment, to abide by the principle of "developing new weapons," to stress equipping quick-response units with high technology, and to base the education and training of the Army on local warfare. In the course of training the Army, it is necessary to explore new war methods, to work out new principles for winning a war, and to enrich and perfect the theory of local warfare.

In short, stressing the importance of local warfare does not mean ignoring the modernization of the Army. Instead, it sets higher demands for the modernization of the Army.

The Only Way to Develop War Theory

The outbreak of a new local war symbolizes the coming of a new war era. Thus people are required to change their old way of thinking, to discard their traditional concept of war, and to reconsider major problems in the military academic sphere.

The emergence of local warfare in the modern war arena has allowed war theory to develop in diversification. This trend suggests that war theory is full of vitality. Today, the hotbed of local warfare has helped produce a number of war theories. The much-discussed topic in Western military theoretical circles today is "intermediate-and low-intensity war." Some people have even taken this theory as the most important war theory in this century. This shows that people in Western military circles also pay close attention to local warfare.

This is an era when a major change is taking place in the concept of war. It is an era in which old and new systems, old and new ideas, and old and new theories are mixing and coexisting. It has injected new life and vitality into theoretical work and has, at the same, brought unprecedented difficulties to it. For a long time, due to the influence of the concepts of "small-scale production, small-scale economy, small-scale science, and small-scale military science," the soil of theory has been poor and the garden of academics has withered. To change this situation, it is necessary to work hard and "cultivate the land."

Famous military theorist Liddle Hart once ironically said: "The only difficult thing about injecting new ideas into soldiers is removing their old ideas." We would like to use his words in our conclusion with a view to drawing people's attention to local warfare which has just appeared in the war arena, so as to bring about a change in their traditional concept of war and old way of thinking.

ENTERPRISE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TIGHTENED

OW170844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- In an attempt to regulate runaway capital spending, the Chinese Government has ordered enterprises to file more frequent reports on their activities, the "ECONOMIC DAILY" has reported. The new rules require state enterprises to file monthly reports on purchases of new equipment and other fixed assets, according to an official of the State Statistics Bureau quoted by the paper. Collective and private enterprises are required to report capital spending semiannually. All enterprises must report purchases of motor vehicles and ships on a monthly basis.

Beginning as of January, the official said, enterprises will be required for the first time to report state appropriations, loans and funds from other sources separately to allow the government to monitor the flow of investment capital. The official said the new reporting requirements had been developed by the State Council, China's highest governing body. "They must be strictly observed," he said. "Anyone who fails to report unauthorized capital construction projects or disguises them as equipment upgrading will be disciplined." The paper offered no specifics.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS PROMOTION, DEMOTION OF CADRES

HK221333 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 86 p 1

["Newsletter" by reporter Gong Dafa: "New Cadres in Wuhan Can Go Upward and Also Can Go Downward"]

[Text] If a recently promoted new cadre was relieved of his post not because of his mistakes, but because of his middling performance in work, what would you think of the matter? [paragraph continues]

"It is absolutely necessary." This was the frank answer to the question given by a new cadre in Wuhan City who was recently removed from office.

Of late the Wuhan City party committee Organization Department made investigations and studies in two districts, seven bureaus and one large enterprise. The result shows that it is necessary and possible that cadres go upward and downward and this has begun to become a regular practice. Over the past few years, the ten units promoted 1,486 new cadres, but 196 of them were removed from office or were transferred to other posts because of their incompetence in work. This accounted for 13.2 percent of the total of newly-promoted cadres. Except for a small number of them who were discharged because they engaged in speculation and profiteering and abused power for personal gain, the others were demoted because they were promoted in haste and could not be necessarily trained, or because they did not have the ability to organize and command the masses and to control the whole situation and could not open up new prospects in work. These demoted cadres receive remuneration according to the new jobs assigned to them and no longer enjoy the treatment meted out to them before they were demoted.

During the reform of the cadre system, Wuhan City made continued efforts to educate cadres and the masses to break with the conventional ideas of "officials are more valued than civilians," and "those who are demoted must have committed mistakes," thus clearing away ideological obstacles for cadres who are ready to go upward and downward. At the same time, in addition to the institution system of personal responsibility for work, the city also regularly appraise cadres through democratic discussions so that promotion and demotion of cadres can be fully substantiated. The Wuhan Petrochemical Plant persists in checking on cadres at regular intervals by assessing their political integrity, ability and performance in work so as to give them marks of different grades. In this way, cadres will not be gratuitously promoted and demoted. Some newly-demoted cadres have said that they have peace of mind and do not have any grievances.

In recent years a number of cadres in Wuhan have stood the test of being promoted and demoted several times. They did not feel pleased when they were promoted and they were not distressed when they were demoted; they attached most importance to the cause of the party, thus introducing a new style for our new cadres. Last year the Wuhan Iron and Steel complex demoted over 2,000 cadres in a streamlining campaign and sent more than 70 leaders and 500 clerks back to the workshops. This year it checked on 285 newly-promoted cadres and removed 13 of them from office because they showed no aptitude for their work.

These cadres have been demoted but they know to avoid their weak points and display their strong points and give fuller play to their skills in the new positions which they are more qualified for. In the Wuhan Petrochemical Plant, a former deputy head of a workshop can now work very well as an equipment operator. Recently he used half of the scheduled time in finishing the design of a blueprint for transforming a set of equipment. In this factory, 46 cadres who were transferred or demoted have achieved success in their vocation and technical positions and quite a few of them have been commended as exemplary party members and advanced workers.

Commentator's Article

HK221335 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "New Cadres Should Also Be Ready To 'Go Downward'"]

[Text] During the organizational reform of the past few years, we abolished the existing system of life-long tenure for cadres and replaced it with a forced retirement system. This has ensured the succession of the new to the old in leading bodies of various levels and has yielded good results. Does this then mean that cadres who are holding leading posts, and especially newly-promoted cadres, can firmly hold their posts free from care as long as they do not make any mistakes yet show no aptitude for their work? No. Newly-promoted leading cadres should also be demoted if they are not qualified for their new jobs.

Not long ago, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Complex removed 13 new cadres from office, the Bureau of Machinery and Electronics products removed 53, and the Ministry of Astronautics industry demoted and transferred 3 cadres at the bureau level and 9 at the departmental level. These cadres were demoted not because of their age and mistakes, but because of their qualifications and ability. This has set a precedent for new cadres, we should be ready to "go upward and downward".

Party policy encourages cadres to be ready to "go upward and downward." This policy is applicable not only to old cadres but also to the new. If new cadres are not qualified for their new posts, they should be demoted. This is quite natural. If new cadres who are incompetent in their work can not be removed from office until their retirement age, this will cause a big loss in our work and hinder updating the ranks of our cadres. Being young is a prerequisite for promotion but not an excuse to exclude dismissal.

This cadre policy is applicable not only to those who commit mistakes but also to those who do not make any mistakes. Generally speaking, those who commit serious mistakes should be demoted. However, this does not mean that those who do not make any mistakes yet cannot do their work well should not be discharged. If only those who commit mistakes should be removed from office, then what about those who are not qualified for their work? For example, some cadres, who are overcautious and follow rules and orders docilely, do not make any mistakes, but they cannot open up new horizons in work or are not good at administrative leadership work. It is necessary to let these cadres do work which conforms to their special skills, or to hold a leading position on a smaller scale or else to work as an ordinary cadre. This will benefit not only our cause but the cadre themselves.

Some cadres can only go upward and cannot go downward and once they are promoted it is difficult to demote them. This remains a common phenomenon. Meanwhile, some old cadres hesitate to remove some new cadres from office only because they were promoted by them, even though they are found to be incompetent in work. Under such circumstances, other leading comrades feel reluctant to raise the question in order to save face. This is obviously wrong. Not all the "winged steeds" recommended by "Bo Le" can cover a thousand li a day and some can only run a hundred li a day. If so, they should be removed from their positions. This is also the duty of "Bo Le" because they are promoted by him. New cadres who have been demoted should not have a sense of inferiority and are always soft-spoken and submissive. Everyone has his own strong points. If he cannot display his strong points in leading posts, he can give a good account of himself in other posts.

Self-knowledge is wisdom. Of course, when a cadre is demoted, pressure may be brought to him by the masses and public opinion. At this time gossips come thick and fast, and some people think that one who is demoted must have committed mistakes. Such conventional thinking must be changed.

Only by being promoted or demoted, as the case may be, will the ranks of our cadres, like an ever victorious sports team, be always kept in the "best condition" and develop the "best players" so as to lead the people to win "gold medals" for the great cause of the four modernizations one after another.

'ILLEGAL DETENTION' CASES PROSECUTION STEPPED UP

HK191145 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Nationwide investigation and prosecution is being stepped up of cases of illegal detention, a crime that has been rising in recent years.

In the first half of this year, the number of cases nearly doubled over the same period last year to 949, in which more than 140 people were reported to have been tortured.

A report in Tuesday's CHINA LEGAL NEWS said most of the crimes were committed by two or more people who had caused serious consequences because they often subjected their victims to ruthless treatment.

A sample survey in 11 provinces and autonomous regions showed that about one-third of the cases occurred at grassroots units where cadres abused their power and positions and detained ordinary people in violation of legal procedures. This was especially true when cadres were authorized to handle civil dispute or helped administrative or public security departments to deal with disciplinary violations and criminal cases.

According to the JILIN DAILY, a public security official at a furniture factory in Liaoyuan City, Jilin Province, was arrested for illegally detaining and beating six children under 12 years old whom he wrongly suspected of having stolen some timber.

The official tried to extort confessions of their "guilt" by whipping and kicking them. He released the children the next morning only when their parents came and paid him a fine of five yuan each.

In another case reported earlier this week by the PEOPLE'S DAILY, a village Party secretary in Shaanxi Province was charged with putting 72 villagers into custody in 1984, whom he suspected might have been involved in the theft of part of his bicycle bell.

The man ordered 17 of them to be tortured and forced 28 to pay fines totalling 1,100 yuan to cover the cost of the guards' wages during the victims' imprisonment, which in some cases lasted as long as eight days.

In another case in Shaanxi Province, a senior professor and a vice-president of the Northwest Agricultural University were illegally detained for three and 16 hours respectively at a traffic safety check post in Xiangyang City because some officials at the post once quarreled with students of the university.

The CHINA LEGAL NEWS reported that many cases of illegal detention resulted from economic disputes over such matters as payment defaults and contract violations, or from civil disputes over marriages or ownership of real estate.

People were often detained as "hostages" for money or property or for consent to an arranged marriage.

The paper said there were also cases in which some policemen, with their "special privilege" mentality, detained people without reason.

The paper said cases of illegal detention have increased because many of them involved Party and government officials who abused their power and position to protect themselves from being prosecuted, and until now it had been difficult to bring them to justice. In many cases, even after discovery, prosecution has been delayed or has ended in over-lenient sentences for lack of proof.

OFFICIAL ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSES

OW181053 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0019 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- a responsible person of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee answered questions raised by a XINHUA reporter regarding the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Offenses Against Public Order."

Question: Why is it necessary to revise the "Regulations Concerning Offenses Against Public Order"?

Answer: Offenses against public order are acts disturbing social order, jeopardizing public security, violating public or private property, or infringing upon the rights of a citizen. Those who commit such offenses cannot be punished in accordance with criminal law but should be punished in light of the "Regulations Concerning Offenses Against Public Order." These regulations were formulated in 1957 to deal with such offenses. Since coming into force, these regulations have played an important role in maintaining public order. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC central Committee, tremendous changes have taken place in our country in the social, economic, political, cultural, and other fields. Many new situations and problems have occurred. It is therefore very necessary to revise the 29-year-old "Regulations Concerning Offenses Against Public Order" to improve the socialist legal system, to maintain public order more effectively, and to promote stability and unity.

Question: Comparing the new regulations with the old ones, what has been revised?

Answer: The main revisions are: First, added to the general principles is the stipulation that "public security organs shall uphold the principle of combining education with punishment in dealing with those who have committed offenses against public order." Offenses against public order are general illegal acts which do not constitute crimes. However, those who commit such illegal acts should be punished according to law in order to educate them to abide by the law. Punishment is not an end in itself. It is necessary to uphold the principle of combining education with punishment, which is helpful to those offenders against public order in recognizing and correcting their mistakes and is conducive to maintaining public order.

Second, some acts against public order which should be punished are added, such as illegally restricting others' personal freedom; illegally entering others' residences; disturbing public order on a bus, streetcar, train, ship, or other means of public transportation; and illegally making, selling, or carrying daggers, tridents, switchblades, and other knives and instruments under control. Some of the above acts which do not constitute crimes will be punished according to law.

Third, some stipulations are deleted because other laws have similar stipulations. For example, punishment of those selling fake medicines is covered in the "Law Governing Pharmaceutical Control," and punishment of those jeopardizing public health is also prescribed in another law. So the revised regulations do not include such stipulations.

Fourth, stipulations on punishment that does not coincide with the actual current conditions have been amended. The new regulations have reclassified offenses against public order according to their nature and seriousness and have stipulated different punishments for such offenses. For example, whoever commits an act disturbing public order is to be detained for no more than 15 days, to be fined no more than 200 yuan, or to be given a warning; a car driver who violates regulations concerning parking or the speed limit or a pedestrian who violates traffic rules will be fined no more than 5 yuan or given a warning.

In accordance with the principle of uniformity in the legal system, the stipulation that an act for which the "Regulations Concerning Offenses Against Public Order" provide for no punishment has been repealed and may be punished in light of the most similar stipulation after obtaining approval by a city or country public security bureau from the city or country people's committee; also repealed was the stipulation that a public security organ may punish an offender against public order more severely than is stipulated in the regulations.

Question: What stipulations are made in the new regulations for dealing with people who disagree with a decision made by any public security organ?

Answer: In order to protect the legal rights and interests of the punished and the victim, the new regulations stipulate that if those punished, or victims disagree with the decision made by any public security organ, they may appeal to the public security organ at a higher level for a ruling. In addition, the new regulations also stipulate that those who disagree with the ruling of the public security organ at the higher level may, within five days after receipt of the notice, file a lawsuit with the local people's court which will handle the case and issue a ruling on it.

Question: What kind of requirements have the new regulations imposed on the public security organs and personnel in the course of enforcing these regulations?

Answer: The new regulations stipulate: "In enforcing the regulations, the public security personnel should strictly observe the laws and discipline, enforce the regulations impartially and refrain from carrying out fraudulent practices out of personal considerations. They are forbidden to beat up, revile, mistreat or insult those who violate public order. Disciplinary actions will be taken against the offenders. Criminal liabilities will be pursued according to the law against those who committed crimes in this connection."

The new regulations also stipulate: "Any public security organ that wrongly punishes any citizen for violating public order should admit its error to the punished, return the fine and confiscated properties and belongings, and compensate the punished for their losses if their legal rights and interests have been infringed upon."

CPC SEEKS OPINIONS ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW220353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0858 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee held a forum of personages outside the party from 1 to 6 September to seek their opinions on a draft resolution on the guiding principle for building spiritual civilization to be examined and adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The purpose was to consult with them in order to make a success of the important program for building socialist spiritual civilization.

The forum was attended by over 200 people, including responsible persons from various democratic parties; democratic personages with no party affiliation; personages from minority nationalities and from religious circles; responsible persons from organizations concerned; and representatives of young and middle-aged people outside the party working in the fields of philosophy, social science, national science, technology, culture, and education.

After 2 days of carefully reading the document, they divided up into eight groups to discuss the wording of the document. All comrades enthusiastically vied to speak their views in the spirit of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe." They said that the resolution on the guiding principle for building spiritual civilization worked out by the CPC Central Committee while beefing up efforts to build material civilization was absolutely necessary. Suggestions were made for revising certain points of the draft resolution. Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Hu Qili, member of Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, attended the forum entrusted by the CPC Central Committee. A plenary session of the forum was held on the morning of 1 September in the Great Hall of the People. Comrade Hu Qili presided over the session, and Comrade Xi Zhongxun delivered a speech.

Xi Zhongxun said: Over the past few years, we have formed a habit of cooperating closely with democratic parties and personages of various circles. That is, whenever our party is to convene an important meeting and make major policy decisions, a forum like this is held so as to acquaint them with what is going on and to discuss and consult with them on related matters. To achieve better results in soliciting and accepting the opinions of various democratic parties and our friends from various circles about the draft resolution on the guiding principle for building spiritual civilization, we have convened this forum more than 20 days before the opening of the party Central Committee's plenary session. Also, we have asked a number of young and middle-aged comrades to attend this forum. Old comrades have broad and profound knowledge and rich experience. young and middle-aged comrades are noted for their vigorous thinking and boldness in exploring new ways. Many comrades have engaged in educational, scientific, and cultural work for a long time. They will surely have brilliant opinions on promoting the work of building a spiritual civilization. He asked the comrades to air their views fully on the draft resolution and discuss ways to make a success of the great socialist spiritual civilization program in the spirit of saying everything they know and speaking out without reserve.

He said that the forum is aimed mainly at giving scope to the wisdom of the collective and listening to the opinions of all comrades so as to make the document still better. For this reason, he said, the forum is scheduled to last 6 days.

At group discussions, the comrades enthusiastically vied to speak. Many comrades wrote their suggestions on the printed documents distributed to them or wrote outlines of speeches on the basis of their opinions. To fully express their opinions, some comrades made more than one speech.

Among those attending the form were responsible persons from the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the people's organizations concerned as well as democratic personages with no party affiliation and those from minority nationalities and from religious circles, including Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Burhan Shahidi, Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, Pei Changhui, Qian Changzhao, Zheng Dongguo, Jia Yibin, Hou Jingru, Sun Yueqi, Peng Qingyuan, Peng Dixian, Li Wenyi, Fei Xiaotong, Wen Jiasi, Gao Tian, Ye Duiyi, Tan Jiazhen, Tao Dayong, Hu Ziang, Xu Dixin, Sun Qimeng, Sun Xiaocun, Pu Jiexiu, Tang Yuanbing, Wan Guoquan, Huang Daneng, Zhao Puchu, Lei Jieqiong, Chen Shunli, Ge Zhicheng, Zhou Gucheng, Shen Qizhen, Lu Jiacy, Fang Rongxin, Huang Dingchen, Wu Juetian, Wu Chan, Xu Zhimeng, Lu Rongshu, Pan Shu, Mao Yisheng, Jin Shanbao, Sun Chengpei, Hao Yichun, Su Ziheng, Li Chunqing, Tian Fuda, Rong Yiren, Luo Shuzhang, Gu Kengyu, Liu Nianzhi, Jiang Peilu, Xiong Yingdong, Zhang Jingli, Wang Guangying, Huang Liangchen, Sun Fuling, Miao Yuntai, Cheng Siyuan, Liang Shuming, Li Tiezheng, Zhao Zongyao, Wang Genzhong, Zhang Qia, Cheng Yuan, Liao Qiuzhong, Li Chunxuan, Li Yiping, Tang Honglie, Ren Shiqi, Bai Shouyi, Zhaxi Wangqug, Zheng Guo, Jing Hui, Li Yuhang, Zong Huaide, Fu Tieshan, Liu Bonian, Ding Guanggxu, Yin Jizeng, and Chen Zhonghao. Comrade Hu Juewen submitted a written opinion on the revision of the draft resolution.

Wen Jiabao, director of the General Office, and Yan Mingfu, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, also attended the forum.

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES DECENTRALIZING POWER

HK230233 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0926 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing 22 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- GUANGMING RIBAO today carries a signed article by Feng Shujun, who believes the basic pattern of China's existing political structure is characterized by overcentralization of power, which is precisely the deep-rooted source of various malpractices in the existing political structure; and the elimination of which is the basic task for political structural reform.

The article points out that the overcentralization of power has something to do with the longstanding tradition of feudal autocracy. It is also caused by the highly centralized power of individual leaders in the course of the Chinese revolution. Specific economic and political conditions have intensified the overcentralized political structure since the founding of New China.

According to the article, overcentralized power has led to the following malpractices:

1. Overstaffed organs, resulting in dispute over trifles, a dilatory style of work, and universal low efficiency;

2. The rise of bureaucratism, resulting in confused orders;
3. The inseparableness of party from government has resulted in the weakening of government functions and restriction of government organs in making comprehensive strategic decisions as well as conducting and exercising them; at the same time, party organizations are bogged down in routine, which has actually reduced the party leadership;
4. It is the basis for the existence of a special privilege mentality and the hierarchical concept as well as the seedbed for various unhealthy tendencies. The more power is overcentralized, the more serious are the special privilege mentality and hierarchical concepts, and the more fashionable is the concept that officials are highly thought of, which the people held in low esteem;
5. The arbitration of the individual, which is the biggest hindrance in realizing political democracy.

The article says that, therefore, decentralizing power is the key task for political structural reform; only then will it be possible to fully develop the masses' initiative, to fight bureaucratism, and to build a socialist political structure with a high level of democracy, the legal system, and efficiency.

The article also points out that the key to solving the overcentralization of power is to implement a rational division of labor between party and government, separate government from enterprises. At the same time, it is necessary to reform the cadre appointment system and implement the system of appointment by means of examination and invitation. It is also imperative to eliminate the effects of feudal autocracy.

ACADEMICIANS HOLD FORUM ON POLITICAL REFORM

OW181126 Beijing Domestic Service in Madarin 2315 GMT 15 Sep 86

[From the "Study Program"]

[Excerpts] The Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has held a forum on theories of political restructuring. The forum pointed out that the preconditions for a reform of the political system are to open politics to the public and to arouse people's enthusiasm to participate in politics. Participants in the forum noted that the tasks of political restructuring were set forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his August 1980 speech "On the Reform of the System of Party and State Leadership." [passage omitted]

All the participants pointed out: Reform of the political system is, to a certain extent, more arduous and more sophisticated compared with the reform of the economic structure. Therefore, great efforts should be made in theoretical and practical preparations. The following things should be done in terms of theoretical study: 1) We should study and compare the development of the political systems of the Soviet Union and East European countries, their experiences, and lessons; 2) we should study and examine the relationship between traditional thoughts and pros and cons of the current political system; 3) we should study the development of Western capitalist political systems and structures, finding out what can be borrowed as examples from Western political civilizations; 4) we should reorganize, analyze, and evaluate the basic Marxist viewpoint on political theories; and 5) we should sort out and study the basic points of view of western bourgeois political scholars on contemporary Marxism.

RENMIN RIBAO ENDORSES MORE WORK, LESS TALK

HK230116 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Taking One Concrete Action Is Better Than Saying a Hundred Empty Words"]

[Text] On 6 August, this newspaper reported that when dressed as an ordinary person, Yang Tielin, vice mayor of Henan's Zhengzhou City, was forced to pay an extortionate taxi fare and that afterwards, he told the relevant departments to impound the taxi involved in the case. Today, we report on how Xian City leaders went to the streets to conduct investigations and told the comrades of the relevant departments to revoke the licenses of taxi drivers who arbitrarily told their customers to pay much more than exact fare. Recently, the number of similar reports on leading cadres going deep among the masses to do practical things has increased. For example, there have been reports on leading cadres visiting emergency wards at night to find out how medical personnel deal with emergency cases, on leading comrades implementing housing schemes, and on how some leading cadres tried to improve food at colleges. All this is praiseworthy at a time when we are recitfying party style.

All this may appear trivial. However, it is actually something real and practical. For a leading cadre to do one such practical thing is more meaningful than for him to say a hundred empty words. With the current party style rectification in mind, some central leading comrades have stressed the need to say fewer empty words but to do more practical things and have told party committees at various levels to inspect their work, conduct investigaions, and do more practical things. Over the past years, our comrades have frequently made the mistake of making too many empty remarks but doing little practical work and devoting most of their efforts to "doing outwardly impressive things." Whenever their superiors made preparations for the fulfillment of a certain task, they could always speedily draft some measures in their offices, make a few telephone calls to collect information about how things were developing, call a few meetings to study the experience of some advanced models, visit various localities and low-level units to issue instructions, send groups to examine things and find out whether they were acceptable, freely issue impractical instructions, create slogans, introduce new terms, and so on. All this can be easily done, but it is useless. The replacement of practical work by empty remarks is symptomatic of a poor party style.

Some people think that leading cadres should handle important business rather than personally deal with minor problems such as the problem of taxis. To be sure, there is nothing wrong with handling important business. However, holding meetings, issuing and circulating documents, listening to reports, and preparing summaries are what these people often refer to as "important business."

Although these leading cadres always have something to say, they do not have a single idea in their heads. All the fuss is over as soon as their speeches come to an end. Both history and what actually happens everyday tell us that empty talk can ruin a country. We had better say fewer empty words and do more practical things.

This means that we must work in a down-to-earth manner and really have a revolutionary spirit of serving the people.

LIAOWANG ARTICLE CRITICIZES OFFICE INEFFICIENCY

OW230011 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA) -- Issue No 38 of LIAOWANG weekly, published today, carried a commentator's article, which is entitled "On 'Wrangles'." The full text of the article reads as follows:

Office inefficiency, a universal, long-standing complaint, has not basically improved, and therefore has been called an "inveterate disease." Due to this "disease," time has been wasted and opportunities allowed to slip away; what could have been done has vanished like soap bubbles, while what should have been stopped has continued to spread unchecked, causing immeasurable losses to the country and the people. Didn't we stress the need to reform government organizations? One of the aims of the reform is to improve office efficiency. Now is the time to wake up and make determined efforts to raise efficiency.

Inefficiency has been caused by many factors, including people shirking responsibility and failing to make timely decisions, thus creating chaos in the office, absence of clear job descriptions for each person and post, resulting in a situation in which everybody shifts responsibility to others, and nobody makes a decision; excessive administrative levels, which pass documents around without solving problems; people who perform official duties, practicing favoritism and seeking personal connections; and so on and so forth. However, people's complaints are most directed at "wrangles." Endless wrangles have created chaos, torn things apart, disrupted relations, worn people out, let opportunities slip, and caused damage. It is indeed a horrible "disease."

Manifestations of "wrangles" can be generalized as follows:

-- Failing to promote "horizontal ties." Some offices and departments make arbitrary decisions, issue documents, or map out regulations on matters obviously involving several other departments. Unwilling to reconcile, the latter assume a tit-for-tat attitude. As a result, something approved by one department cannot get through other departments, making those at lower levels suffer untold hardships shuttling between departments and trying to accommodate themselves to contradictions at upper levels.

-- Despite availability of objective conditions for solving a problem, it remains unsolved for a long time because of objections by a handful of people. Even if the majority of departments agree on a matter, it cannot be implemented because of unreasonable objections from a certain department or leader. Consequently, the problem perpetuates. In this way, the so-called right of veto is exercised.

-- After a formal and correct decision is made, some refuse to carry it out under all kinds of pretexts, simply because the decision involves the interests of a certain department, unit, or locality. Arguing back and forth in so-called special circumstances, they impede the smooth implementation of the decision.

-- Since people want to have a hand in profitable things, they confront and vie with one another for a bigger share of profits. They mess up a perfectly good undertaking, either by dividing the profits before they materialize, or by not yielding even an inch in vying for profit or power.

-- There are people who indulge themselves in what they will not allow others to do, and create difficulties for others if they try.

Allowing only themselves access to profits, they tear things apart if others also try to obtain profits, thus ignoring the overall interests and placing personal benefits above all.

Manifestations of wrangling are far from only those listed above. For example, people often have doubts about, and obstruct, a certain undertaking, not because of a clear opposing view in mind, but of odd ideas the reluctance to conduct fact-finding investigation. They procrastinate at things which can be easily accomplished; and trouble people at lower levels to make repeated requests. Arguing back and forth, the problem remains unsolved. There are countless similar instances.

"Wrangling" is a phenomenon caused by the hunger for power and interests and, of course, by an unreasonable organizational setup.

"Leadership means service." Leading organs at various levels should serve, not be served by grass roots. Instances of wrangling will be considerably reduced if leading organs are eager to meet the needs at grass roots. Equally important is a sober assessment of interests, differentiating between the overall interests and personal benefits. Important matters concerning the overall situation should be placed above all. If interests of a unit, department, or locality are contradictory to the overall interests, they should give way to the latter. In this way, wrangling will also diminish. Moreover, all offices should clearly define duties incumbent on each person or post. It is necessary to eliminate red tape and simplify procedures in order to make things more convenient at grass roots.

"Wrangling" is not an incurable disease. It requires our determined efforts.

In view of China's ongoing reform and policies of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, it is necessary to improve office efficiency. Along with the development of commodity economy, there will be more competition and opportunities. Whoever is efficient and quick in grasping an opportunity will win the competition. The harm of wrangling lies mainly in letting an opportunity slip and causing grave waste and loss, which constitute a crime against the people. Doesn't time mean money? Money means economic efficiency and social benefit. We cannot afford the time wasted in wrangling.

We have already mapped out the magnificent fighting goals before the end of this century and to the middle of next century. To accomplish these goals, we have to do a tremendously arduous job. As time marches on, we must let no opportunity pass. It would be very distressing to see other people taking another giant step forward while we are still wrangling.

We must not wrangle now, but improve efficiency.

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS REVIVAL OF HUMANISM

HK180151 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

["The Past Week" column]

[Text] Literature Turns to Humanism

Sceptics may still call it obsolete or just so much tall talk that does not solve any pressing problem in mundane life, a tiny room to live in, for instance. [paragraph continues]

Nonetheless, the theme of humanism was brought home with a vengeance at a forum in Beijing gathered to review the achievements of literature in the ten years of the post-Mao period.

Until two or three months ago, most Chinese had never heard of Liu Zaifu, the man who heads the research institute of literature under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. This is to say not until his theories were challenged by a highly-placed party official writing in the theoretical journal RED FLAG.

Early reports from Beijing revealed that the subsequent eye-catching controversy had centred on Liu's theory of basing literary works on human values and his contempt for political meddling in creative endeavours. A theory he developed is humourously phrased: "Let each god return to his own niche," by which he means that literature should only be judged by its own discipline, and not by political or ideological yardsticks.

In a long speech at the recent forum, Liu made no apologies when he declared:

The development of literature in the new era was marked by the continuous transcendence of socialist humanism over class struggle. With the excellence of their output, our writers have made important contributions to ending the errors committed by following "class struggle as the key link," and this has given a great lift to the dignity of man.

The most moving aspect of literary output in the new era was the call issued with unprecedented warm feelings for human nature, human feelings, and humanism....

It can be readily appreciated that the successful restoration of humanism had not been easy if only for the political risks. Just such titles as "Alas Humanity" or "On Becoming Middle-Aged" would have been enough to put an innocent writer in serious trouble during the leftist 50's and 60's, not to say during the ultra-leftist Cultural Revolution.

Against his backdrop, a remarkable feature about the call of humanity in present-day Chinese literature is certainly the spontaneity of the impressive output. Known as "wounded literature," early works of the period naturally focused on political reflections on the traumatic Cultural Revolution. Penned by a generation of hitherto unknown and mostly untrained writers, it is true that these rough-hewn writings often lacked the desired professionalism. Some, indeed, could not even be accepted as "short stories" in the true sense of the term. But the moving accounts which "erupted with the force of a volcano" represented a "massive protest from the heart against the inflictions of the Cultural Revolution."

National Repentance

According to Liu, more recently, the political reflections have turned to cultural ones, with much deeper probings into the country's traditional culture. This is bound to have an effect on serious Chinese writers because no matter how moving a work of "wounded literature" is, its author cannot long remain with impunity either as a "judge" or a "victim" without feeling a sense of guilt on his own part for not sharing in the responsibility to mitigate the sufferings. This realization of responsibilities will inspire Chinese writers "to join with the rest of the nation in a profound sense of repentance", which Liu believes will be marked trend of the reflective literature in the new period.

Such self-examination and repentance, however, is not to be construed as passive self-denigration. On the contrary, the approach is an extremely positive one that demands a return of the heavy price paid for the bitter lesson. "It gives us a clear idea of exactly where we are going. The road of self-examination is the road of self respect and one that calls for depending on oneself to become strong."

Actually, the idea of "joining with the rest of the nation in repentance" and self examination are traditional weaknesses of men of letters in Chinese history. Noted scholars have long discovered that while Chinese literature thrived on happy thoughts, it was seldom marked by a sense of guilt. The late Lu Xun even pointed to the virtual absence of tragedies in Chinese literature, noting that even sad plots were often crowned with a happy ending as a means of 'spiritual escape'.

Real Man

The current awakening to the call of humanism has yielded at least two very remarkable results. One is the portrayal of real man instead of lifeless perfect man or superman. The rejection of cults and super-natural powers has given authors much greater freedom in their effort to portray the individual traits of "ordinary heroes". Two, the treatment of man as individual and respect for the value of his idiosyncrasies. This is to say that while man is accepted as a rational, social creature, he must also be understood as an individual. In an extension of this understanding, Liu declared that the proposition: "If I am not emancipated, then it would be impossible for society to be truly emancipated" is as valid as the proposition: "I cannot be emancipated unless society is emancipated."

These are strong and daring words for a country steeped in a tradition of using art and literature as a tool of class struggle or whatever political mainstream. But as far as Liu is concerned, although the "political orbiting" of creative endeavours was a necessity in times of revolutionary wars, the time is long overdue for literature to shift to "respect for man's individuality, man's worth as individuals, and his spiritual pursuits".

As Liu pointed out, the themes of literary works in the 50's and 60's were regrettably dominated by revolutionary heroism or those reflecting pre-1949 revolutionary struggles while works devoted to socialist themes were virtually confined to the collectivized and rationalized man. The few works that affirmed the supreme concept of man as an individual were invariably attacked.

And aware of the tenacious class struggle concept, Liu is prepared to see its confrontation with humanism in the field of literature continue into the next century.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON DOUBLE HUNDRED POLICY

HK190359 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by He Huoren: "It Is Gratifying To See a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend in the Literature Field"]

[Text] Comrade Liu Zaifu's academic exploration on the subjective nature of literature has roused strong repercussions both at home and abroad.

First, Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO and Beijing's WENXUE PINGLUN [LITERARY CRITIQUE] presented lively academic contention on the issue. Later, Comrade Chen Yong and others aired different views on Comrade Liu Zaifu's academic concept. At present, more and more comrades have begun to participate in the current debate. This is a most pleasing event. It has vividly demonstrated that under a relaxed and harmonious cultural atmosphere, our theoretical research has gone in-depth, and a thickening academic atmosphere has been created. The contention of a hundred schools of thought in the theory of literature and art is inseparable from the bloom of a hundred flowers in the creation of literature and art. The two respects have a cause-effect relation, promoting each other. For some time past, people had sighed for the theory of literary and art critique lagging behind the creation of literature and art; now, the situation is beginning to change. The breakthrough and development of literary and art theory has provided a solid foundation and realistic possibility for the change in literary and art critique. We are happy to see that China's undertaking of socialist literature is fluttering its two powerful wings full of vitality, flying vigorously towards a golden age!

The development of contemporary Chinese literature has gone through an arduous and tortuous course. Because of the intervention of the ultra-leftist errors, and the sabotage of Lin Biao and the Gang of Four, the literature and art circles often met with great disasters, and became the most inflicted area of all. The phenomena of leaning to one side and rushing headlong into action as well as the mind-frame characteristic of one-sidedness, absoluteness, extremity, and extreme conceitedness existed for a long time in the academic and theoretical circles. Therefore, the concept of "academic contention" itself should undergo changes. We should stop professing love of what we really fear, and suffer again from "metaphysics." People have learned from historical experiences and lessons that no academic "justice court" should exist in the world, and there should never be academic "judges" and "monopolists." Administrative orders and political adjudication are never helpful, but very harmful to the development of academic theory. There should be no forbidden areas in an academic study; democracy is needed, and everyone is equal in an academic discussion. To my mind, academic and theoretical workers should honor science and truth, be modest and prudent as well as solemn and earnest. They should be good at studying, diligent in thinking, and bold at exploring. In academic contention, their views should be forceful and clear-cut; but in their attitude, they should treat others as equals. Their criticism should be in the manner of a gentle wind and a mild rain, truth-seeking, aiming to help others, refraining from distorting the original meaning, and making slight of the exploration of one's opponent, moreover, without peddling some personal grudge or being swayed by personal feelings. With only such academic contention, will it be possible to create an academic atmosphere in which there are relaxation, harmony, mutual trust, and liveliness, which is favorable to the development of science and the exploration of truth.

In my opinion, the current debate is one at a deeper layer of the theory of literature and art, which involves a number of important academic issues of a basic nature. For example, whether we should regard man as the focus of thinking in the creation and study of literature, how to understand the law governing literature and the demonstration of humanism in literature, and how to adhere to and develop Marxist literature and art science, and to make the creation of socialist literature and art proper. We should say that the current debate is only a prelude, and is developing. If the debate is to develop healthily and in an in-depth way, a series of important breakthroughs is certain. Thus, it will change the situation in China's literature and art circles, which have long been weak in their sense of theory, and theoretical thinking, and greatly upgrade the theoretical quality of the writers and artists.

At present, the ever-rising tide of reform in China is washing away all outmoded concepts which have shackled people's minds and spirit. [paragraph continues]

The linking of Marxist universal truth with the great practice of China's reform and four modernization will bring us still greater vitality and vigor. Under such circumstances, the theoretical debate centering on the subjective nature of literature will inevitably develop in depth, and will yield rich fruit of academic exploration.

(The above is the author's preface to the book entitled "The Current Debate on the Subjective Nature of Literature," with the title added by the editor. The book will be published by Fuzhou Haixia Publishing House)

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL BANK REPORTS MORE SAVINGS

OW230458 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Diversification efforts by China's Industrial and Commercial Bank have resulted in increased savings deposits by customers, an official from the bank's Savings Department told XINHUA.

The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, a state-run bank, specializes in urban credit and savings, with branch banks and new savings centers all over the country. Between January and June of this year, 839 new savings centers under the bank were opened, with the number expected to exceed 1,000 by the end of the year. These centers, which deal exclusively with savings transactions, have expanded the bank's previous service of only offering passbook savings accounts and time deposits.

Now, at the new centers, bank customers who regularly deposit part of their wages each month can take advantage of a new direct-deposit service in 14 provinces and municipalities, which will soon extend to eight other provinces, the official said. Minimum deposit interesting-earning checking accounts were introduced by 11 centers on a trial basis this year.

The Industrial and Commercial Bank has also made progress in computerizing savings account records, the official said. Installation of IBM-4381 computers is under way in seven cities, with micro-computers being introduced in 250 savings centers in provincial capitals and coastal cities. A city-wide deposit and withdrawal system was opened last year on a trial basis, and has been extended to 25 branches. Now 17 savings centers in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou are using computers to provide inter-city savings transactions.

The new savings center also introduced a work-responsibility system this year which awards bonuses to personnel according to work performance. The total liability for savings deposits of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China reached 112.5 billion yuan (30.4 billion U.S. dollars) at the end of August, an increase of 23 billion yuan (6.2 billion U.S. dollars) over the end of last year, a bank official said today.

FUJIAN'S CHEN GUANGYI ADDRESSES REFORM FORUM

OW230544 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and provincial people's government held a forum in Xiamen on reforms being carried out in the south Fujian delta and the opening of the delta area to the outside world. The forum ended today. In his concluding report Comrade Chen Guangyi stressed that it is necessary to adopt new ideas, have a clearer understanding of the importance of opening to the outside world, and be good at implementing special policies in order to accelerate the pace of opening the delta and other areas of the province to the outside world, as well as the pace of reform throughout the province.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial people's government attended the forum, including Chen Guangyi, Hu Hong, Wang Yishi, and Chen Binfan. [passage omitted]

The forum opened on 7 September. [passage omitted] Those present conscientiously studied the important instructions given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the question of opening to the outside world, while inspecting an economic and technological development area in Tianjin. They particularly discussed how to implement the central authorities' instructions in Fujian's work. [passage omitted]

Comrade Chen Guangyi said: Some of our comrades still view things that have changed according to old ideas and viewpoints, thus affecting the pace of opening to the outside world and reform. Many things may cause one to fail to keep abreast of the reform and adopt new ideas, but to a considerable extent one's failure to do so is due to having been influenced by feudalistic ideas. In the course of reform we have discovered ideas of being worldly-wise, playing it safe, and making no progress; concepts of small-scale production characterized by self-sufficiency; manifestations of bureaucratism, marked by irresponsibility; and criticisms and attacks against comrades who are determined to carry out reforms. All this has something to do with the pernicious feudalistic influence. Therefore, we must continue to eliminate the feudalistic influence while resisting decadent capitalist ideas. [passage omitted]

Comrade Chen Guangyi called on the three cities of Xiamen, Zhangzhou, and Quanzhou to seek new ways to open themselves to the outside world in the spirit of reform, to accelerate the pace of reform, and to move ahead of other areas of the province in undertaking the four modernizations. [passage omitted]

Comrade Chen Guangyi said: Comrade Hu Yaobang hopes that Fujian will march ahead of other places in undertaking the four modernizations. This is a very arduous task, and the whole province should make concerted efforts to carry it out. [passage omitted]

JIANGXIS WAN SHAOFEN ON CORRECTING PARTY STYLE

OW201450 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the Jiangxi provincial party committee Standing Committee was held in Nanchang from 2 to 6 September.

Items on the agenda were: 1) Relaying and discussing the central authorities' decisions and instructions on related issues [you guan wen ti], achieving unity in thinking, deepening understanding, and studying ways to further improve party style; and 2) studying and making plans for work in the next 4 months. This meeting fulfilled its tasks and achieved the expected goals thanks to the party Central Committee's concern, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's direct guidance, and the common efforts of the participating comrades.

Qiang Xiaochu, secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, attended the meeting to relay the central authorities' decision on related issues, and delivered an important speech. Liu Liying, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and responsible person of the Jiangxi-bound Investigation Group for Correcting Party Style [duan zheng dang feng fu gan jian cha zu] under the commission, and (Zeng Keyou), deputy head of the investigation group, attended the meeting.

Comrade Liu Liying reported on the investigation to the participating comrades. Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial party committee, made known the attitude [biao le tai] of the provincial party committee Standing Committee, and delivered a speech. She also relayed the central leading comrades' recent important instructions toward the work in Jiangxi. A summation was made toward the end of the meeting. Liu Fangren and Xu Qin, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, as well as Jiang Zhuping, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and vice governor, respectively spoke on the work of further improving party style and promoting the development of spiritual civilization, rural work, and economic work. Attending the meeting were party member-responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission standing committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; major leading comrades of the provincial Military District and the Nanchang Army College; secretaries of party committees, commissioners and mayors of all prefectures and cities; party member-responsible comrades of all departments, commissions, offices, bureaus at the provincial level, colleges, plants and mines; as well as members of the CPC Central Committee, the central Advisory Commission, and the Central discipline Inspection Commission now in Jiangxi, totaling 191 persons. Veteran comrades at and above the level of vice governor were also invited to the meeting.

This meeting's guiding thought was the guidelines presented by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his speech on improving party style and correctly handling the two inner-party contradictions at a discussion meeting on correcting party style in April this year. The meeting demonstrated a serious and earnest approach, a high sense of responsibility, and a realistic and democratic attitude characterized by solidarity.

The participating comrades unanimously and completely supported the central authorities' decisions on the related issues, and the central leading comrades' important instructions on the work in Jiangxi; entirely agreed to the important speeches of Comrades Qiang Xiaochu and Wan Shaofen; and completely believed in what Comrade Liu Liying said in her report on the investigation in the related issues. They also endorsed the reports by Comrades Liu Fangren, Xu Qin, and Jiang Zhuping at the meeting.

They warmly praised the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's investigation group for its high sense of responsibility, selflessness, dauntlessness, hard work, profound investigation, and reliance on the masses, which had brought great success to its work.

The participating comrades were deeply convinced that by holding this meeting and relaying and implementing its guidelines, we will certainly promote a sound political and economic development in our province.

In the first stage of the meeting, through discussion of the central authorities' decisions on the related issues and of state of affairs reported by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission investigation group, the participating comrades expressed tremendous indignation over those acts that seriously violate laws and discipline, and corrupt party style. They considered it a major issue of right and wrong. One way to safeguard party spirit, and struggle against violators of laws and discipline is to expose, investigate, and deal with this serious problem. This is a struggle between justice and evil. The seriousness of this issue and the harm it has caused should be thoroughly understood in light of the actual situation. Its deceptive nature should be exposed, and its bad influence eliminated. We should draw lessons from this.

Summing up the lessons in this connection, the participating comrades maintained:

1. It is necessary to make proper use of power. Party cadres at all levels, party member-leading cadres in particular, hold certain powers in their hands. A fundamental difference between the proletarian and the bourgeois points of view about the world is whether these powers are used to serve public interests and the people, or to seek private gains. Some people abuse the power of the party and the people to satisfy their personal desires. They disregard and seriously violate party discipline and state laws. They concentrate their attention and efforts not on their work, but on evil practices. They are concerned only about their personal interests, disregarding the broad masses of people. They keep moving down the path of evil to a point where they can no longer free themselves. We must draw lessons from this serious matter and highly treasure and make good use of the powers entrusted by the party and the people. Everything we do should benefit the people. We should never seek private interest for individuals for small groups. We should consciously transform our world outlook; increase our ability to resist the erosion of decadent feudalistic and capitalistic ideas; eliminate the extremely serious individualistic idea that any power left unused will be forfeited, and that if you do not benefit from your power now, you will never benefit from it anymore; and maintain the noble quality of a Communist Party member wholeheartedly serving the people. Party organizations at all levels should strive for self-improvement. Each party member -- leading cadres in particular -- should set strict demands on himself, cultivate a healthy party spirit, work selflessly in the interest of the public at all times and in all places, and observe discipline and laws.

2. It is necessary to appoint the right people. In other words, the right people should be strictly selected and appointed according to the party's requirements of selecting cadres.

In evaluating and appointing cadres, we should observe relevant regulations of the central authorities, uphold the four requirements for cadres, the standards of ability and political integrity, as well as the principle of appointing people on their merits, pay attention to taking the mass line, and earnestly conduct evaluations. Political quality and revolutionization should be given top priority. In recommending talented personnel and selecting cadres, we must remain highly responsible, just, upright, open and aboveboard, and realistic. Our actions should not be based on personal feelings of gratitude or resentment, likes or dislikes, or having a close or distant relationship. We should not practice factionalism.

This is an important indication of party spirit. Meanwhile, it is necessary to improve the system of regularly evaluating cadres so as to acquire an historical and comprehensive understanding of their political integrity, ability, conduct, and discipline; stress practical work; establish and perfect the system for evaluating, rewarding, punishing and dismissing leading cadres at all levels, so as to clearly distinguish between right and wrong, and merits and demerits. We should take effective measures to prevent people from assuming leading posts who have undesirable political qualities, harbor evil intentions, engage in malpractices, pursue fame and benefits, practice speculation, and curry favor with somebody in authority for personal gain. Additionally we should take organizational measures and formulate regulations to guarantee that the many good cadres who meet the four requirements for cadres will let their talents shine through.

3. It is necessary to uphold democratic centralism and tighten party organizations' management and supervision of party members. This is an important guarantee for making proper use of powers, and appointing the right people. Some people disregard party discipline, and attempt to do away with party leadership and supervision. They do not ask for instructions or report to higher-ups when handling important issues. They give top priority to their personal opinions. What they say constitutes policy. They regard subordinate departments as their private property, making irresponsible promises, promoting one person today and dismissing another person tomorrow, cultivating trusted followers and eliminating dissidents, thus seriously undermining the party's principle on democratic centralism and cadre policy. These acts are prohibited by party discipline. Important issues should be decided through discussions by the party committee and administrative group. Daily work should be done through shared responsibilities and division of labor. Each member of the party committee should actively work under the collective leadership of the party committee, resolutely implement the party committee's decisions, and consciously place himself under the supervision of the party organization and the masses. No matter how high his position is, he is an ordinary member within the party. It is absolutely impermissible to have privileged party members not subjected to restrictions of party discipline and state laws. The principle of equality for all before truth and before party discipline and state laws should be upheld. Party organizations should constantly show concern for and understand the ideological state of party members and cadres, and try to prevent all unhealthy manifestations, and regularly carry out criticism and self-criticism. Violations of discipline and laws should be immediately investigated and dealt with as soon as they are reported regardless of whom is involved. Leading cadres should heed the opinions reflected by the masses in their visits and petitions, regularly attend party activities, and listen to criticisms of party members and the masses.

4. It is necessary to strengthen unity. All party member-cadres, leading cadres in particular, should uphold party unity. Some people violate party principles, spread rumors, tell lies, build false images, attack others to build themselves up, sow dissension among the people, and deliberately create contradictions to confuse the cadres. We should resolutely struggle against this act of undermining party unity; cultivate solidified leading bodies; promote unity between party and government organs, between the military, the government and the people, between old and new cadres, between lower and upper organs, and between cadres and the masses; follow the leadership of the party Central Committee; work with one heart and one mind; wage hard struggle; and devote all our efforts to the great cause of revitalizing Jiangxi and serving the people.

The second stage of the meeting studied and made plans for the work in the next 4 months of this year.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Wan Shaofen gave a summing-up report, making plans for relaying and discussing the central authorities' decisions on the related issues, further improving party style, studying and implementing the central leading comrades' recent important instruction on the work in Jiangxi, as well as work in the next few months.

Comrade Wan Shaofen said that the major requirements for the work in the next 4 months are: Make earnest efforts, bolster our confidence, correct party style, promote unity, work harder, and seek concrete solutions to problems so as to ensure the fulfillment of this year's tasks, and make good preparations for the next year's work.

1. In economic work, we should earnestly implement the guidelines of the State Council's meeting on party rectification; earnestly attend to industrial production; give priority to increasing economic benefits improving product quality; realize a double-digit industrial growth rate; ensure simultaneous development of the three aspects; and strive to fulfill or overfulfill the annual production plan. In agricultural production, we should stress the importance of fighting drought and reaping a bumper harvest, and do our best to increase the peasants' income. We should increase the output of the late rice and cash crops; open up more possibilities for production; vigorously develop village and town enterprises, and a diversified economy; and make sure that there is no decrease in grain and cash crop output, total agricultural output value, and peasants' income. The next few months will be a busy season of purchases and sales in rural markets; it is imperative that we ensure that the circulation of goods is not obstructed, do a good job of marketing and purchasing, and keep the market active. We should expand exports to earn foreign exchange, and do our best to overfulfill the plan for procuring export commodities.

2. Continuous efforts should be made to bring about visible changes in the development in the old revolutionary base areas this year, increase this year's per capita income in the unusually poor townships in these areas by 20 percent over last year, see to it that one-third of the unusually poor households will have a per capita income of more than 200 yuan, and seek fundamental solutions to the problems of those who are most impoverished in the old revolutionary base areas, that is those who still do not have enough food to eat, clothes to wear in winter, and shelter to protect them from the rains and wind. Selected projects in this connection should be started as soon as possible.

3. Further correct party style and rectify unhealthy trends.

4. Earnestly study and publicize the resolution on the guiding principles for the development of spiritual civilization which will be adopted at the upcoming 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Earnestly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech on reforming the party and state leadership system.

Comrade Wan Shaofen stressed that party committees at all levels should further strengthen leadership over the work in all fields, make careful studies and plans, and successfully conduct investigation and exercise supervision.

Comrade Wan Shaofen said, the party Central Committee is very concerned about the work in Jiangxi. In recent years, many leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly come to Jiangxi to make inspections and give important instructions. Recently the central leading comrades again made important directives on the work in Jiangxi, fully affirming the work in the past year and more. This is the result of the efforts of the party organizations at all levels, and the large number of cadres and masses.

The central leading comrades have encouraged comrades in Jiangxi to redouble their efforts to make fresh contributions. We should highly value the central leading comrades' concern for Jiangxi, live up to the trust and expectation of the large numbers of party members, cadres and people in the province. In accordance with the central authorities' instructions, we should work in unity; struggle with an indomitable spirit; continue to adhere to the guiding thought and principle of achieving a growth rate slightly higher than the national average, and of doing two things more boldly; and continue to score new achievements.

Comrade Wan Shaofen urged party organizations at all levels to earnestly relay, discuss, and implement the guidelines of the meeting of the provincial party committee, further correct party style, promote unity, and make progress in reform in all areas and economic construction in our province.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SHANGHAI CULTURAL CIRCLES

HK171533 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by reporter Zhang Shibong: "New Trend of Unity, Coordination, and Boldness in Exploration Emerge in Shanghai Cultural Circles, Thus Creating Favorable Conditions for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Since the strategy symposium held by Shanghai cultural circles in May this year, which attracted nation-wide attention, a new trend of unity, coordination, and boldness in exploration has emerged in Shanghai cultural circles, thus creating favorable conditions for building socialist cultural civilization.

Now, Shanghai cultural circles are full of vigor. A batch of young writers has entered the literary arena and published many explorative literary works and literary commentaries. Man's position in literary creation and how writers should develop their inner creativity have become the main topics for exploration at present. The film circle is now exploring with a new point of view how to improve film quality and the standard of film commentaries. People have voiced severe criticism on dull films and film commentaries and are carrying out further explorations on the various schools of film. The discussion on the creative ideology and directing art of famous film director Xie Jin will be conducive to developing the film art to a new realm. The film editors of Shanghai Film Company have cast away numerous old concepts and begun to explore new themes. A number of literary works reflecting the current situation in Shanghai have emerged. The "modern drama craze," which had not been seen for many years, reappeared, and some modern dramas with inventiveness and new styles are warmly welcomed by the general public. The modern drama entitled "Looking for Man" written by Sha Yexin of the Shanghai People's Art Theater has been shown 100 times and been seen by 80,000 people. The Shanghai People's Art Theater has also set up an organization called "The Friends of Shanghai People's Art Theater" for the participation of various social strata who want to maintain a close relationship with the theater.

Since the theoretical circle broke through the forbidden zone, academic symposia of all kinds have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. The topics for discussion at present include the relationship between inheriting traditional Chinese culture and importing Western culture, the relationship between Marxist theories and non-Marxist theories, the relationship between economic reform and cultural reform, and the question of the development of Marxism itself. [paragraph continues]

Great attention has also been paid to structural reforms in various specialist countries. All these discussions have stressed updating concepts, breaking through the old mode of thinking, proceeding from reality, and making a reassessment of socialism. The various types of academic symposia have been attended by many people of various social strata, including the leading cadres of the party and government. This situation shows that people are very earnest in updating their knowledge.

Research on Shanghai educational development strategy is now underway. This research will not be confined to schools and universities, but will be aimed at carrying out large-scale education in the whole society and lifetime education so that it has become an important part of Shanghai's building of spiritual civilization. Not only people from the educational circle will participate in this research work, but also people with breadth of vision from various social strata of Shanghai. At present, preparations are being made for research on various topics.

Press reform is also being carried out in Shanghai. The contents and make-up of JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO have been continuously improved and increased. While mainly carrying positive news reports the newspapers now also carry some analytical reports on various topics, have increased the number of commentaries and reported on new concepts and viewpoints, which have become an important part of the present newspapers. The new ideas and viewpoints carried in SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO have contributed to the paper's having a large number of readers. Now, the various newspapers are gradually forming their own characteristics.

The publications providing new knowledge and new concepts have become best sellers. Shanghai Yiwén Publishing House has been advocating opening up to the world and to the future and has mobilized a group of young scholars to introduce various new foreign ideological trends. "Dangdai Xueshusichao Yicong" ["Collection of Translations of Contemporary Academic and Ideological Trends"] is widely welcomed by the people. As soon as the series of books exploring literature and art and the "Five-starred series" are published by the Shanghai Yiwén Publishing House, they are often immediately sold out.

The lateral economic ties between various provinces and cities have pushed forward with the development of lateral cultural exchanges between various provinces and cities. Shanghai is now holding the biggest book fair since the founding of the PRC. Over 100 publishing houses across the country are participating and more than 30,000 books are exhibited. How will Shanghai culture be opened up to the world? This topic is also currently under heated discussion in Shanghai cultural circles. Now that some old concepts obstructing cultural export have been smashed, Shanghai's Foreign Affairs Department and Foreign Economic Commission greatly support cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries, thus creating conditions for Chinese culture to go to the outside world. Every year, the Shanghai acrobatic troupe performs in foreign countries for commercial purposes, gaining "both fame and wealth." This experience is being summed up and publicized in the whole country.

Shanghai's party and government organs have been enthusiastically supporting the various explorative activities of the cultural circles. The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and municipal people's government leaders have been encouraging people to boldly explore and dare to advance forward. The leader of the municipal party committee's Propaganda Department thinks that the work of the party's Propaganda Department should conform to the new situation, cast away the old concepts, and explore new ways in order to realize the socialization and modernization of the party's propaganda work.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REFORM, OPENING UP IN GUANGDONG

HK190920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 86 p 1

["Report by reporter Liang Zhaoming: "Opening Up and Reform Greatly Promote the Building of Spiritual Civilization in Guangdong" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Reform and opening up have not only brought about an increasingly prosperous situation in the economic construction in Guangdong Province and greatly promoted the building of spiritual civilization, but have also caused great changes in the people's economic life as well as their life style and mentality.

Where are these changes mainly manifested? At the experience-exchange meeting of the civilization-building units in Guangdong Province which was inaugurated yesterday, promoted by the provincial party committee, the deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, Xie Fei, aired some of his views and over 500 representatives from every part of the province also held discussions concerning it.

1. FOLLOWING THE REFORM AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY OF OPENING UP TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD, PEOPLE HAVE DEEPER LOVE FOR THE PARTY, SOCIALISM, AND THE MOTHERLAND AND ARE FULLY CONFIDENT OF STARTING A NEW LIFE. Over the last few years, because the vast numbers of cadres and masses throughout the province conscientiously carried out the party's policy of reform and opening up to the outside world, the economic development rate of the province was the highest since the founding of the country. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the main development targets of the national economy in the whole province all exceeded the average growth rates of the whole country, thus making Guangdong one of the provinces in the country with a higher economic development rate. The achievements of Guangdong's foreign economic activities are particularly outstanding. The province now has over 4,000 enterprises jointly owned and run by China and foreign businessmen or solely owned by foreign businessmen, accounting for 70 percent in the whole country. In the province, various economic patterns are vying with each other in development, the market is brisk and flourishing, and the living standards of the people are being constantly improved. [passage omitted]

2. REFORM AND OPENING UP HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT A SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT FAVORABLE TO RENEWING CONCEPTS. [passage omitted]

3. REFORM AND OPENING UP HAVE CREATED OPPORTUNITIES AS WELL AS PRESSURES FOR THE PEOPLE, URGING MORE AND MORE PEOPLE TO STUDY SCIENCE AND CULTURE AND CONSCIOUSLY IMPROVE THEIR CULTURAL ENLIGHTENMENT. [passage omitted]

4. REFORM AND OPENING UP ARE NOW CHANGING THE PEOPLE'S IDEOLOGICAL CONCEPTS AS WELL AS LIFESTYLE, MAKING THEM ADAPTABLE TO THE PATTERNS OF MODERN PRODUCTION. [passage omitted]

5. REFORM AND OPENING UP HAVE CHANGED PEOPLE'S OUTDATED CONCEPT OF REGARDING THE INTELLECTUAL INVESTMENT AS A KIND OF WELFARE UNDERTAKING. [passage omitted]

The reporter has interviewed the representatives gathering in Guangzhou from all parts of the province. While speaking glowingly of the overall lively and flourishing situation brought about by reform and opening up, they also freely confess that some of the negative corrupt phenomena in the party and society should be further overcome. Compared with the rapidly developing economic construction as well as the requirements of the whole situation of reform and opening up, the building of spiritual civilization has some weak links which should be further improved.

SOCIAL SECURITY, CONTRACT SYSTEMS IN GUANGDONG

HK170739 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 86 p 2

[Report: "Guangdong Practices Social Security System Along With the Contract System"]

[Text] In Guangdong Province, the reform of the labor security system is being carried out along with the reform of the wage system. Labor security, an issue with which all workers employed under the contract system in the whole province are deeply concerned, has been brought onto the road of socialized and specialized management.

All workers face such things as childbirth, old age, illness, and death. In order to help them settle their troubles at home, it is necessary to establish a labor social security system for all workers employed under the contract system. This is a crucial factor concerning whether the labor contract system can be successfully pursued and consolidated or not. Many cities and counties in Guangdong began to establish and improve the social security system for workers employed under the contract system as they began to pursue the labor contract system. The Shenzhen City government laid down a set of interim regulations on labor social security in November 1983. The social security schemes were available to workers employed by joint venture units, state-owned enterprises, administrative institutions, and social service institutions under the labor contract system. The social security fund comes from 25 percent of the total labor cost and 20 percent of the total wages. After Shenzhen adopted the social security system, the department concerned began another pilot scheme in Qingyuan County.

At present, all localities of the province have established a labor social security system. The sources of these social security funds and the methods of raising and managing these funds are different from the funds for permanent workers in the units owned by the people. The social security funds for contracted workers are mainly contributed by their employing units, which put a certain percentage of the output value produced by these workers in the fund and deposit the fund with banks to earn interest and to ensure the growth of the fund. The fund is used to meet the livelihood needs of these workers after their work contracts are renounced and they are looking for a new job, or to pay pensions to retired workers, or to help workers pay for medical treatment, funerals, or other unexpected expenses caused by accidents, so as to relieve the worries of workers employed under the contract system.

So far there are more than 130 labor social insurance companies of all kinds in Guangdong Province. They manage a total of more than 66 million yuan in security funds. Because workers employed under the contract system are still quite young, the income of the security funds exceeds their expenditure, and the funds managed by the insurance companies are increasing, ensuring the healthy operation of these companies.

HENAN RADIO DISCUSSES LABOR SYSTEM REFORMS

HK230311 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Station commentator's article: "Reforming the Labor System is the Inevitable Demand of Economic Structural Reform"]

[Excerpts] China has launched all-round economic structural reform focused on the cities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Socialist planned commodity economy is developing rapidly. [passage omitted]

Corresponding changes have also taken place in the enterprises' labor requirements. The enterprises require that, while being kept relatively stable, labor can be reasonably mobile and flexible. And the original permanent worker system is too rigid and stifling. It causes waste of labor and also hampers the improvement of labor productivity. It does not help to invigorate the enterprises further. It is evident that the existing labor system has become a shackle on the further development of the productive forces and an obstacle to carrying out economic structural reform in depth. Unless this problem is resolved, economic structural reform will lack an important link, which will affect the progress of the entire economic structural reform.

As everyone knows, in common with other reforms, the reform of China's labor system means replacing an old set up and old concepts with new ones. This reform is bound to collide with existing patterns, traditional concepts, and habitual forces. It is also certain to touch on and readjust the interest relations of all social strata, including all components of the staff and workers. It is therefore bound to cause contradictions in interest relations among people, and in their ideological concepts. However, reforming the existing labor system is the inevitable demand of the entire economic structural reform. It embodies the fundamental interests of the working class. We hope that the staff and workers will actively plunge into this reform and make their own contributions to it in the hope of being masters of the country.

HUNAN MAKES MAO ZEDONG'S HOMETOWN TOURIST SPOT

HK181520 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee and government decided that while opening the Shaoshan Revolutionary Memorial Site to the outside, the province, would, beginning this month, also open (Dishuidong) to the public.

The provincial party committee and government urged the state and collective units within Shanshan district to follow the centralized planning in their construction and land use. Large economic facilities, as well as those for daily use, should be established at places outside Shanshan district. Hawkers are banned at places near the former residence of Comrade Mao Zedong, former site of Revolution and Memorial Hall, so as to maintain a solemn atmosphere and the beautiful surroundings. [passage omitted]

Over a long time in the past, being the hometown of our great leader Comrade Mao Zedong, Shaoshan attracted many tourists from other places in China and abroad. In order to further conform to the needs of opening up, the relevant provincial departments decided to build a series of tourists projects there, including resumption of the construction of (Dishuidong) scenic spot, expansion of the service and accommodation facilities, and keeping Shaoshan Revolutionary Memorial Site clean and tidy. [passage omitted]

BEIJING RIBAO NOTES CITY'S WATER SHORTAGE

OW230450 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Although increased rainfall has helped ease the water shortage, this city's government has called on the nine million residents for sustained efforts to save water, today's "BEIJING DAILY" reports.

The paper said although the greater Beijing area has had more rainy days this summer the total amount of rainfall is just 515 millimeters, 60 millimeters less than the same period last year and below the average of recent years. The rainfall has not solved the acute water shortage in Beijing which was caused by successive droughts in recent years. The problem will exist for a number of years, a report on Beijing's water situation by the city government warned.

The report said the city's suburban areas during the period have benefited from a total rainfall of 600 millimeters, 23 percent more than the city's average. But, the suburban areas, which have water depositing facilities, have less rainfall.

The Miyun and Guanting Reservoirs, the city's two leading water suppliers, can only provide 600 million cubic meters of water this year, being equal to 52 percent of the average supply of recent years. The report predicted that the total amount of water to be supplied by the two reservoirs before the coming May is expected to be 800 million cubic meters, about the same as last year. And no big water accumulation for them will not be expected, the report said. [sentence as received]

Underground water resources are also not optimistic. During the period of June and July, underground water levels have risen with more rainfall. But, the rainfall in August decreased by 38 percent as compared with the same period of last year. So, in most areas, underground water levels have dropped again by from 0.2 to 0.8 meters as compared with the same period of last year. In some areas, the dropping reached one to two meters.

A commentary by the paper said the saving of water is a long-term work that can not be relaxed. According to an earlier news report, the water resources for each Beijing resident only accounts for one sixth of the national average and one 25th of the world standard. Beijing is listed after 100 other capitals and major cities in the world in terms of water scarcity.

Chinese scientists hold that saving water, exploring and protecting new water resources are still the most effective measure for the present and future to fight against water shortage.

GU MU AT BEIJING-HONG KONG HOTEL CONTRACT SIGNING

OW222013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- A contract to build and run the Diaoyutai Hotel was signed between the Beijing Diaoyutai Economic Development Company and the Hong Kong Tian An (Beijing) Investment Company Ltd here today.

According to the contract, the Diaoyutai Hotel will be built to the south of the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse, which is surrounded by a park-like environment and has convenient transportation facilities. The total investment in the hotel will be 42 million U.S. dollars.

The hotel, covering an area of 11,600 square metres, will be built in a Chinese traditional architectural style. It will be a five-star hotel providing first-class facilities and services, including more than 300 luxury rooms, Chinese and Western restaurants, a cafe, beauty shop, swimming pool and gymnasium.

Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu attended the signing and met Tony Fung, chairman of Hong Kong's Sun Hung Kay Company Ltd. The signers of the contract were Fan Zuokai, chairman of the board of directors of the Diaoyutai Economic Development Company, and Andrew Chow, managing director of Tian An (Beijing). After the signing, the representatives of the two companies held a banquet. Gu Mu and leading members of departments concerned attended.

XING CHONGZHI IN DISCUSSIONS WITH HEBEI TEACHERS

SK230617 Shijiazhang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] On 5 and 6 September, leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government, including Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Chen Yujie, and Wang Zuwu, devoted two days to holding informal discussions with representatives of teachers of various colleges, universities, primary schools and middle schools in the provincial capital, and to hear their opinions on the province's educational work.

Holding discussions with teachers prior to the Teachers' Day is a system which the provincial party committee and government instituted during a forum held on the first Teachers' Day last year. What is different from last year is that this year's forum of teachers has concentrated only on giving opinions.

As soon as the forum began, Comrade Xing Chongzhi explicitly made a three-point rule with teachers that the forum would not report on work achievements or on the provincial leaders' concern for education and that all teachers were welcome to give opinions and to offer suggestions for the work of the provincial party committee and government.

Seeing the sincere attitude of the provincial leaders, the teachers who were initially nervous became active and began to freely air their views. Thirty-three teachers respectfully gave opinions and suggestions concerning the problems which the teaching staffs have been concerned about, such as educational funds, building the teachers ranks, educational reform, and the livelihood of teachers.

The leading comrades made notes conscientiously and interposed remarks frequently from start to finish. They gave explanations to teachers on the problems whose solution is impossible at present. They also instructed the provincial Education Commission and the comrades of the relevant departments in Shijiazhuang City to take an interest in some long-unresolved problems whose solution is in fact possible and to formulate specific stipulations within a short time.

After hearing the speeches by the teachers, Comrade Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, said with deep feeling: To vitalize Hebei's educational undertakings, we must further foster a good social habit of respecting teachers and paying attention to education. In paying attention to education, our province has not done much. We must do more solid work in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, sincerely told the teachers: In changing the province's backward educational situation, we must undergo a process. It is hoped that all teachers will display their subjective initiative to the greatest extent, strive to do their work well, and win support for education from the whole society with their achievements.

NEI MONGGOL ISSUES FAMILY PLANNING OUTLINE

SK230843 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional Family Planning Commission recently issued a joint outline of publicizing family planning work. They urged the propaganda departments under the league, city, banner, and county party committees and the departments in charge of family planning work to bear in mind the actual local situation and to organize the social circles concerned to continuously and vigorously publicize family planning work in an effort to make new contributions to combating the new baby boom and fulfilling the family planning plan during the implementation period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The outline of propaganda activities points out: Since the implementation period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, our region has begun to face the third baby boom since the country's liberation. Our region will show a yearly average increase of 49,000 fertile women during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period over the figure in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. However, the Seventh 5-Year Plan has set forth a yearly average decrease of 23,000 in population growth.

The outline of propaganda activities stresses: In order to successfully fulfill the family planning plan during the implementation period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we should unswervingly uphold the policy of one couple having one child and continuously advocate late marriage and birth. The rural areas which have actual difficulties can be accommodated in line with their conditions and in a planned manner for having a second child. Strict controls should be enforced over second or multiple births outside the plan. Along with conducting effective controls over multiple births and second births outside the plan, it is necessary for us to gradually enlarge the number of couples having a second child within the plan. In line with the spirit of the central directive, we should still conduct pilot family planning work among minority couples and sum up the experiences gained in this work in order to create conditions for formulating a family planning policy for minority areas.

The outline of propaganda activities also urges various localities throughout the region to vigorously implement comprehensive measures of family planning, to enhance the work of building a spiritual civilization, and to have the party and CYL members be vanguards in conducting family planning work in order to make still greater contributions to curtailing the excessively rapid growth in the region's population.

GANSU CPC COMMITTEE SECRETARY ATTENDS CEREMONY

HK180453 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A monument unveiling ceremony was held this morning in (Hongliulin), (Jijiashan), Lanzhou City, to mark the movement to collect grass seeds to support Gansu.

When inspecting the province in August 1983, General Secretary Hu Yaobang called for growing grass, planting trees, developing animal husbandry, transforming mountains and rivers, and getting rid of poverty and becoming rich. Since then a green revolution of historical significance has taken place in the vast area of Gansu. To support the greening movement in Gansu, the CYL Central Committee called on youngsters in the country to collect grass and tree seeds to support Gansu. Some 592 counties from 27 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, PLA units, patriotic Overseas Chinese, and foreign friends have collected a total of more than 4 million kg of various grass and tree seeds to support the province and plant in Gansu.

At 2:15 pm amid music and sound of firecrackers, Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Liu Bing, and Wang Jintang unveiled a monument. On the front of the monument were Comrade Hu Yaobang's words of encouragement of August 1983: Grow grass, plant trees, get rid of poverty, become rich. On the back of the monument were the full text of the inscription and the names of the provinces that have collected grass and tree seeds to support Gansu. [passage omitted] More than 200 people attended the ceremony, including provincial leaders Chen Xu, Guo Hongchao, Liu Lanting, Yang Fuxin, Zhu Xuanren, and (Gong Tan Cang Tan Bei Wang Xu), and responsible comrades of the provincial forestry department and the provincial CYL committee.

GANSU MEETING ON ECONOMIC WORK, EFFICIENCY

HK200237 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The provincial government's second enlarged plenary meeting of this year, which concluded in Lanzhou today, discussed and revised the draft of the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan, made an all-round analysis and summation of economic work in the province the first 8 months of the year, and made specific arrangements for the next stage of work.

The meeting held that the draft of the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan was drawn up on the basis of the truth-seeking analysis of the favorable conditions and unfavorable factors for economic and social development in Gansu. The draft reflects the aspirations of the province's people and accords with Gansu reality. The goals of endeavor are positive while also leaving a margin. The various targets are guaranteed by corresponding policies and measures. [passage omitted]

The meeting proposed that a basic way for the province to develop the economy during the Seventh 5-Year Plan is to center efforts on the large and medium backbone enterprises and backbone projects, vigorously develop lateral economic ties, and promote the development of prefectural and county industry, township enterprises, urban collective economy, and tertiary industry. The province should develop a number of enterprise groupings that are consortia in nature. [passage omitted]

The key to fulfilling this plan lies in this year and next year. In particular, we must ensure the fulfillment of this year's production tasks. The meeting demanded that all areas and departments firm up for the enterprises the targets for the last 3 months of the year, assign responsibilities for each person, and make arrangements for each month. We must guarantee the fulfillment of the required rate of progress. Enterprises with potential for overfulfilling their plans should work hard and strive for greater overfulfillment. Township enterprises and urban collective enterprises should also take advantage of the golden season to make more contributions to fulfilling the province's task.

The meeting also considered the question of instituting a system of targets to be met during a county government's term of office.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government Li Ziqi, Jia Zhijie, Lu Ming, and Zhang Wule made speeches on current economic and political structural reforms and economic work.

The meeting also discussed the question of how to speed up the rhythm of work and improve work efficiency, in order to overcome the bureaucratic work style in the provincial government and the government organs characterized by taking charge of too many things, providing too little service, delaying handling problems, passing the buck, and being enmeshed in piles of documents and a sea of meetings.

The meeting proposed that in the future a system of having the leading cadres of government departments responsible for targets to be met during their term of office will be gradually instituted. All commission, offices, departments, and bureaus should clearly define their scope of responsibilities, properly exercise the powers conferred on them by the provincial government, and do their work in an independent and responsible way. It is also necessary to strengthen lateral ties between government departments. We must be resolved to cut down the number of documents and improve their style and quality. We must greatly reduce the number of ceremonial activities. All areas and departments should organize as few as possible celebrations and commemorations in their area and system. [passage omitted]

The meeting also said that it is necessary to set up a scientific policy-making process in the provincial government. The departments of the government should set an example for the whole province, fully play their parts as general staff, assistants, providers of information, and coordinators, strive to do first-class work, and do their jobs with high efficiency and quality.

GANSU CPC SECRETARY URGES ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT

HK180752 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 17 September, ZHONGGUO XIANGZHEN QIYE BAO and the provincial Township Enterprise Bureau jointly held a meeting at Lanzhou's (Ningwozhuang) Hotel to commend outstanding managers and directors of township enterprises in the province. [passage omitted]

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial government Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Liu Bing, Wang Jintang, Guo Hongchao and Lu Ming, and responsible comrades of the relevant provincial departments and bureaus attended the meeting.

In his speech Comrade Li Ziqi affirmed the achievements township enterprises in the province have made over the past few years and put forth several proposals for future development of township enterprises in the province:

1. Proceeding from Gansu's reality in developing township enterprises and giving full play to the province's natural resources.
2. Adopting preferential and flexible policies toward township enterprises and not to impose strict control over them.
3. Strengthening information work and enliven commodity circulation between township enterprises.
4. Upgrading the management level of township enterprises so as to achieve better economic results.

QINGHAI HOLDS PASTORAL WORK CONFERENCE

Urges Animal Husbandry

HK180125 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday, at the provincial pastoral work conference, on behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Comrade Song Ruixiang, make a report entitled: Persevere in Reforms, Keep Forging Ahead, and Upgrade the Province's Animal Husbandry Economy to a New Level.

The conference was presided over by Comrade Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial party committee. Provincial party and government leading comrades Liu Feng, Bian Yaowu, Mao Wanli, Gabulong, Han Fucai, Bainma Dandzin, and (Ru Chengzhi) attended the conference.

In his report, Comrade Song Ruixiang said that Comrade Hu Yaobang has twice inspected our province and made a brilliant exposition of the strategic position of animal husbandry in the province. This is of great significance in unifying the ideological understanding of cadres at all levels in the province, in guiding people in invigorating the economy in pastoral areas, and in developing the province's animal husbandry. We must take the instructions of the general secretary as guidance and understand anew the province's animal husbandry.

Comrade Song Ruixiang said that the special role of animal husbandry in the province's economy was established due to historical, geographical, natural, and social conditions. Historically, animal husbandry has been the traditional production of people of various nationalities. Regarding the natural resource of grassland, the province has favorable conditions for developing animal husbandry. Regarding the composition of the output value of pastoral areas and their contributions to the country, animal husbandry plays an extremely important role in the province's economy. Since liberation, the province has relied on the state in financial expenditure and grain supply. The main products that the province can now offer to benefit the state and to export in order to earn foreign exchange are livestock products. Therefore, we must properly develop animal husbandry according to the province's reality. This not only serves economic development, but is also an important preparation for switching the focus of the work of our country.

After reviewing the history of the development of animal husbandry in the province and the basic experiences the province has gained in its development, Comrade Song Ruixiang said that the guiding thought for developing the province's animal husbandry is that the province must work hard for a long time and must grasp the three links that General Secretary Hu Yaobang pointed out -- improving the breeding of domestic animals, building grassland, and processing livestock products. On this basis, we can give specific guidance and make progress in a planned way and step by step. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan and for a relatively long period in the future, we must develop animal husbandry in pastoral areas according to the characteristics of grassland animal husbandry, combine traditional methods with scientific methods, properly run natural grassland, build artificial grassland well, unceasingly improve production conditions, vigorously develop a diversified economy, and develop animal husbandry and the economy in pastoral areas continuously, steadily, and in a coordinated way. While developing agricultural production, agricultural areas on the eastern part of the province and small agricultural areas must vigorously develop animal husbandry and resolutely take the road of combining agriculture with animal husbandry.

In conclusion, Comrade Song Ruixiang said the developing the province's animal husbandry continuously and steadily is not merely a task for an individual prefecture or country or task for an individual department, but a task for party organizations at all levels of the province. As Comrade Hu Yaobang instructed, we must attach importance to animal husbandry. Party committees and governments at all levels must effectively strengthen their leadership over animal husbandry work. Leading comrades must assiduously study animal husbandry and become experts. The provincial party committee and government have decided to increase investment in animal husbandry from next year and firmly grasp the reform of the economic structure in the province's pastoral areas just as they did in reform of the rural economic structure, so as to push the province's animal husbandry to a new level.

Yin Kesheng Speaks

HK190334 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on work in pastoral areas held a full session on 18 September. Comrade Yin Kesheng made a speech. After reporting on Comrade Hu Yaobang's inspection of Qinghai and the provincial party committee Standing Committee's study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech and remarks, he said: Developing animal husbandry in Qinghai is linked to the economic development of the whole country. Our cadres at all levels must consider the whole country when facing problems.

Comrade Yin Kesheng pointed out that the reform tasks facing Qinghai's pastoral areas are very heavy, and many aspects are involved. We must be skilled at grasping the focal points so as to spur the whole effort. [passage omitted] We must be even more bold in opening up to the world, developing lateral economic ties, and strengthening the pastoral areas' capacity to develop their economy themselves.

In social development, we must base our work on the fact that Qinghai is a vast province with a sparse population and that people of many nationalities live here. We must be still more bold in reforming the commercial and medical and public health systems. We must adopt still more flexible and effective measures to bring able hands from the interior of China into the pastoral areas to pass on their skills and technical knowledge and to work together with the herdsmen to develop production and enrich the economy. We must also apply the spirit of reform to guide the herdsmen masses in leading new-style socialist lives.

We should apply the methods of education by persuasion and demonstration to mobilize the herdsmen masses to spontaneously reform their backward customs and habits of sanitation, diet, housing, and so on, and to reform outdated practices in religion that hamper nationality aspirations and the enrichment of the people. We should thus create an economic and political atmosphere of relaxation and accord for bringing about a new situation in socialist construction in the pastoral areas.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said in conclusion: The key to implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions on developing Qinghai animal husbandry and speeding up the development of animal husbandry lies in strengthening leadership over animal husbandry from top to bottom throughout the province, working hard to implement the various policies and measures, striving to improve our work style, and making great efforts for a long period of time. We should advance with steady steps toward our stated goal.

SHAANXI LEADER SPEAKS ON RURAL RECTIFICATION

HK200239 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The 6-day provincial party committee conference on party rectification work concluded yesterday. Secretary Bai Jinian addressed the conference yesterday. He said: Village-level party rectification must not stop at the level of the first and second stages of party rectification. It should show new development and progress. Bai Jinian pointed out: The key to village-level party rectification lies in grasping education in party spirit. We must eliminate the pernicious influence of patriarchal and feudal thinking and teach the rural party members to embrace the concept of commodity economy. We must put right the problems of violations of law and discipline and unhealthy trends among rural party-member cadres, and do a good job in building the leadership groups of the party branches. He stressed that the party organizations at all levels must truly solve the failure of the party to manage itself properly, and tangibly strengthen party leadership.

XINJIANG LEADER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

HK190257 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Regional party committee Secretary Song Hanliang said at a meeting of responsible persons of all prefectures and departments in the region today that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan Xinjiang should follow the path of taking large-scale agriculture as the foundation and the light, textile, and foodstuff industries as the main body. The key to following this path successfully lies in the towns, and the core issue is to work hard to improve the quality of industrial products.

Comrade Song Hanliang said that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the strategic focus of Xinjiang's economic development should be on exploiting and using surface resources. We should follow this path in the following four aspects:

1. Taking large-scale agriculture as the foundation, vigorously develop the light, textile, and foodstuff industries.
2. Where conditions permit, speed up as far as possible the exploitation of underground resources, with the focus on prospecting these resources in preparation for large-scale exploitation in the future.

3. To meet the needs of exploiting and using resources, we must step up the construction of infrastructural projects including roads, railroads, and aviation, water conservancy, and energy facilities.

4. Vigorously develop culture, education, science and technology, and the training of talent.

Comrade Song Hanliang said: As a result of the two stages of reforms, rural commodity economy is developing very fast and the momentum is rapid. We must lose no time in developing to the maximum outstanding production items with Xinjiang characteristics. [passage omitted] Comrade Song Hanliang pointed out that quality is at present an outstanding problem in the region's industry. As commodity production develops, we must change our concept of quality. Good or poor quality is not just something to be measured by indices; we must also look at product variety, whether market demands are met, and whether the products are competitive. There is no way out for our light, textile, and foodstuff industries if they remain at a low quality level. [passage omitted]

XINJIANG ON URBAN ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK180823 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The regional work conference on urban economic structural reform which concluded today, stressed that proceeding from the region's actual conditions, we should seriously study and solve the new situation and problems which developed during the course of reform. We should unswervingly promote reform and make it better serve the region's strategic goal of economic development.

The conference seriously summed up the region's work in urban economic structural reform over the past 2 years, and worked out future tasks and measures for continuing the task. Comrades participating in the conference carried out an in-depth discussion on such issues as adding vitality to enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized enterprises; changing the government's functions; strengthening the supervision of trades; further developing lateral economic links; and strengthening the leadership over the work of economic structural reform.

The conference determined that in order to further promote the work of reform, we must replace outdated traditional concepts with the concept of commodity economy. Various problems which have developed in our current reforms are, to a great extent, the results of the old concepts and economic formation. The duty of leadership is to keep sober-minded, to thoroughly understand the direction of reforms, and to strengthen people's resolve to carry out reforms. They should also constantly propagate new concepts and, in connection with the requirements of the new concepts, lead and support various reforms, so as to promote an in-depth development of reforms. [passage omitted]

The conference conveyed Comrades Wan Li and Gu Mu's instructions on the region's work, which were made during their visit to the region. Song Hanliang, secretary of the regional party committee, made a speech at the conference. Tuohuti Shabier, Hedeerbai and Jin Yunhui, vice chairmen of the region; Lu Dong, minister of the State Economic Commission; and He Guanghui, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring Economic System, delivered reports at the conference. Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the region, made the summary speech. Five units, including Xinjiang steel mill, discussed their experiences at the conference.

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